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ABSTRACT

The movement to train and counsel displaced homemakers began in 1975. State legislation for funding was followed by vocational educational and Comprehensive Employment Training Act funding. The Department of Labor has estimated that there are at least 4.13 million displaced homemakers. A total of 354 displaced homemaker programs have been located. Most offer counseling rather than job-specific training. Displaced homemakers need greater support while in training and more training and employment in nontraditional occupations. Most exmployers who have hired displaced homemakers have found them dependable and highly motivated. The term displaced homemaker should be more clearly defined with program focus on middle-aged and older women. More effective outreach to rural and minority women, multiple sources of funding, and training of counselors and instructors in the special needs of displaced homemakers are needed. Criteria for program evaluation should include funding, outreach, and services. (A seventy-page bibliography concludes the report, and appendixes constituting half the document include information on local, state, and federal displaced homemaker legislation and programs, lists of resources, and directory of educational institutions with displaced homemaker programs.) (Related documents are a manual on vocational counseling for displaced homemakers and a resource guide for vocational educators and planners--see note.) (MN)

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The Displaced Homemaker: A State-of-the-Art Review

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by

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PREFACE

The following state-of-the-art review is the first phase of a two-year project funded by the U.S. Office of Education, Bureau of Adult and Occupational Education, "Identification and Development of Procedures for Facilitating Access to Employment through Vocational Education for Displaced Homemakers." As a basis for materials development, the Request for Proposal specified certain tasks including: determination of the location of displaced homemaker programs around the country, determination of the number of displaced homemakers served and the potential for service to additional displaced homemakers, a review of the literature, suggestion of criteria for program evaluation, determination of kinds of vocational training in which displaced homemakers are enrolled, and compilation of employers' comments.

The report of the results or the tasks specified above are found in the following seven sections, along with other information resulting from our research efforts. Our sources of data included responses to a request for information mailed to local programs and to national organizations; telephone interviews with local program directors, employers, and state vocational education sex-equity coordinators; roundtable discussions with groups of displaced homemakers, vocational educators and employers; site visits to local programs and to some national and state organizations concerned with displaced homemakers; and search of the literature in computerized data banks and libraries.

We would like to thank the people who helped in many ways -- Vivian Guilfoy of EDC, Harriet Medaris of BOAE, Evelyn Farber of the Women's Bureau DOL, Alice Quinlan and Cynthia Marano of the Displaced Homemakers Network, Grace Sheldrick, Elaine Bakal, Grace Vickery, Nançy Gruber, Susan Laing, and especially the staff members of programs who shared information with us.

Some Highlights of the State-of-the-Art Review

The following is a listing of some of the main points and findings of the state-of-the-art review, roughly in the same order in which they appear in the body of this paper. Please see individual sections for the full discussion on each point.

History of the Movement and Legislation

- The movement began in 1975 as the result of charismatic leadership and grassroots initiative.
- State legislation for funding has been followed by Vocational Education and CETA funding as the major sources of support for local programs.

Numbers of Displaced Homemakers

- There are currently no definitive statistics on the number of displaced homemakers in the country.
- The Department of Labor has estimated that there are 4.13 million displaced homemkaers, a figure considered too low by some.

Location and Information from Local Programs

- Based primarily on the Program Directory of the Displaced Homemakers Network, and contact with Vocational Education Sex-Equity Coordinators in each state, 354 programs for displaced homemakers were located and listed.
- Of the 136 local programs which responded to a request for information (38% of programs located sent usable responses in time to be analyzed), 61% were affiliated with secondary or post-secondary educational institutions.
- 48% of responding programs were established within the last one and a half years

- Programs responding indicated that they had come in contact with over 26,500 displaced homemakers in the last year.
- Seventy-eight percent of programs responding indicated that they could serve more displaced homemakers, given their current resources -- a total of half again as many as they are now serving.
- 47% had some vocational education funding, 43% had CETA funding, and 27% had funding from the state.
- Half of the responding programs had multiple sources of funding.
- 41% of programs had annual budgets over $25,000 and below $75,000; half had budgets above $50,000 and half below.
- Over half of the programs had only one or two full-time staff members or none.
- 65% of programs do not make use of volunteers.
- Local programs vary in what they offer:
    - The majority of programs have job readiness workshops (82%) and individual and group counseling.
    - 75% offer skills and career assessment, but less than half (40%) offer skills training, most of it remedial for general skills (reading, math) rather than job-specific. Only 11% can offer financial support for training, and only 8% mentioned on-the-job training.

Vocational Training and Education

- The majority of local programs focus on counseling rather than job-specific training.
- Displaced Homemakers need greater opportunities to receive financial support while in training.
- Displaced homemakers need greater opportunities for training and employment in nontraditional occupations.

Attitudes of Employers

- Most of the employers who had hired displaced homemakers were satisfied citing dependability and high motivation.
- Displaced homemakers generally lack confidence in their own abilities.
- There is a need for more awareness of displaced homemaker programs among employers.

Problems and Recommendations

- The term "displaced homemaker" has negative connotations, but should not be dropped entirely.
- The definition of a "displaced homemaker" is not clear-cut; areas of vagueness center on criteria of age, employment status, financial resources, and status of children. The focus of the movement should remain the middle-aged and older woman.
- There is a need for more effective outreach to displaced homemakers, especially to minority and rural women.
- Multiple sources of funding are desirable, especially when the funding source tends to restrict the client population, as is the case with CETA.
- There is a need for training of displaced homemaker advisors, counselors, and instructors to acquaint them with those aspects of the problem in which they lack knowledge.
- Displaced homemakers should have opportunities to explore a variety of options, an outcome made more feasible by effective linkages among community resources

Criteria for Evaluation of Programs

- Critera should include aspects of funding, outreach, service to displaced homemakers, and methods for the provision of those services.

SECTION 1
THE DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS MOVEMENT: HISTORY AND LEGISLATION

In little over four years the displaced homemaker has gained national attention. This has resulted in some concrete efforts at amelioration of her plight, focused on methods to enable her to re-enter the labor market. The most significant of these efforts include state funding of programs for displaced homemakers.[Currently 30 states have passed legislation and, of these, 24 have allocated funds for programs. See Appendix 1-A . Nine states maintain displaced homemaker coordinators with state funds. See Appendix 1-B.], and inclusion of displaced homemakers as a special targeted group under P.L. 94-482 of the Vocational Education Amendments of 1976 (see Appendix 1-C for copies of the legislative and regulative references) and Title III of the CETA reauthorization of 1978 (see Appendix 1-D).

In theoretical terms, the displaced homemaker as a "social problem" has proceeded through four typical stages in its "career": (1) Private or interest group recognition, (2) political recognition as appropriate for public decision, (3) public debate, and (4) political outcomes (R. Ross and G. Staines, "The Politics of Analyzing Social Problems", in M. Chester and E. Bolling, et al., Perspectives on Group Life in America, Lexington, Mass.: Xerox Publications, 1975).

The process is, of course, a continuing one, as advocates press for growth and consolidation of gains (which goals are by no means certain in a time of economic retrenchment, as will be discussed later).

That the progress of the movement for displaced homemakers has been comparatively swift can be attributed to several factors. At the individual level, it was the charismatic leadership of two middle-aged formerly married women, Tish Sommers and Laurie Shields, which galvanized support at the grassroots level, first in their home state of California and then in the rest of the country.

In the early 1970's while working for a program called Jobs for Older Women in Oakland, Tish Sommers became aware of the women who "fell between the cracks" of the country's systems of financial support. These were homemakers, generally over the age of 35, who had lost their means of support (the husband's earnings or AFDC when their children reached majority), who were too young to collect Social Security, who did not qualify for Unemployment Compensation, and who could not collect under the husband's pension plan. Moreover, because of their age, lack of skills and lack of recent employment, finding jobs was very difficult, even though the financial need was immediate and pressing. As coordinator of the Task Force on Older Women of the National Organization for Women, Sommers wrote of the "poisonous combination of age and sex discrimination" and of the necessity to "make a public fuss. Until that happens, a conspiracy of silence reigns, without even statistics to bear witness" ("The Compounding Impact of Age on Sex," Civil Rights Digest, Fall, 1974).

In the interest of making just such a "public fuss", Sommers joined forces with Laurie Shields and brought in lawyer Barbara Dudley to draft legislation. In the spring of 1975 a Displaced Homemakers Bill was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives by Yvonne Burke of California. The bill, with its newly-coined term "displaced homemaker", became the rallying point around which Sommers, Shields, and Milo Smith formed the Alliance for Displaced Homemakers to drum up support in California and around the country.

As Sommers has stated, "Once the issue of middle years women who needed an assist to move from dependency to self-sufficiency was defined, given a name, and a piece of legislation as a mobilizing handle, older women came out of the woodwork and moved into political action. As a result of television coverage, women wrote by the hundreds, from cities and towns and rural areas -- with one common theme -- 'at last, a candle of hope...' They responded in the practical concrete ways of writing to legislators, of organizing small groups, of soliciting support from organizations of all kinds. In the process many turned themselves around into effective citizen participants. They were no longer victims, but healers of societal wrongs." (Older Women: Public Policy, Private Pain, paper presented at Western Gerontological Society, May, 1979.) Women no longer had to think of their problems as personal and insurmountable, but could perceive inadequacies in the social system which could be ameliorated by social action. As lobbying activities grew, individual states passed legislation for displaced homemakers, California being the first (in record time) in September of 1975, and 13 other states following suit in the next two years.

The first displaced homemaker center was established in Oakland, with Milo Smith as director, in 1975. Since the opening of the first center numerous programs and centers for displaced homemakers have been established around the country and/or displaced homemakers have been targeted in existing programs (see listing of programs, Appendices 3-A and B). In October of 1978, Tish Sommers and Laurie Shields, now having formed the Older Women's League Educational Fund, received grants from ACTION and the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor for a national conference on the displaced homemaker. The conference was held in Baltimore, home of the second displaced homemakers center in the country, the result of successful efforts to legislate funds in Maryland in 1976. With recognition at the conference of the need for an information clearinghouse and an organization for the interaction of displaced homemakers with service providers, the Displaced Homemaker Network was born and incorporated in Washington, D.C. in quarters donated by the Business and Professional Women's Foundation, under the guidance of Cynthia Morano of the Baltimore Center and Alice Quinlan. The Network puts out a newsletter every two to three months, Network News, which gives information about legislation and local programs. There is a coordinator in each of the ten Federal regions who report monthly on current activities (see Appendix 1-E for a listing of coordinators).

The growth in the number of programs around the country gives testimony to the effectiveness of grassroots advocacy which has resulted in legislation. In terms of the "career" of a social problem, outlined at the beginning of this section, interest group recognition (number 1) has led to political outcomes (number 4). What are the current political outcomes? Representative Yvonne Burke's original Displaced Homemaker Bill, which called for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide multipurpose service programs, including job readiness, transition counseling, training and placement, did not pass in 1975. Early in the 95th Congress (1977), Representative Burke reintroduced an amended Displaced Homemakers Act, as did Senator Birch Bayh in the Senate, calling for the establishment of 50 multipurpose service centers. After Congressional hearings, Representative Burke and co-sponsor Augustus Hawkins filed new legislation to include the Act under CETA Title III.

In October of 1978, displaced homemakers were targeted in CETA reauthorization as a group facing particular disadvantages in the labor market. Under Title III, 5 million dollars was set aside in 1979 for programs for displaced homemakers to be implemented in FY 1980--3.25 million to go to prime sponsors and 1 million for "national demonstration projects" administered directly by the Department of Labor. The level of funding represents a considerable watering down of the original legislative bill, but is considered by leaders of the displaced homemakers movement as a "foot in the door", and, as such, significant (How to Tame the CETA Beast, Older Women's League Educational Fund, 1979). It represents national visible recognition. Regional DOL/ETA displaced homemaker coordinators have been named. See Appendix 1-F.

Although leaders of the Network were unsuccessful in having the DOL waive poverty guidelines for those displaced homemakers served in Title III programs, they feel successful in having field memos state that priority should be given to those who have been out of the work force the longest (over 5 years) and are over 40. This is in keeping with the original focus of the movement on the mid-life woman. (See Appendix 1-G, CETA Information Sheet which was included in the June, 1979 issue of the Network News.)

As of this writing, funds have not been distributed to prime sponsors or for national demonstration projects. As the number of programs has grown, the competition for funds has grown also, and there is considerable impatience at the local level to determine which programs will be awarded this money.

It should be kept in mind that displaced homemaker programs are not new to CETA; several were funded in 1978-79, mainly under Titles IIB and VI (see Appendix 1-H for a listing of prime sponsors and programs which were in operation in October, 1979, compiled by the Women's Bureau, DOL). In fact, a survey undertaken by the Displaced Homemakers Network in the winter of 1978 and reported in the June issue of the Network News showed that of 45 programs exclusively for displaced homemakers, CETA led as a source of funding (45%), followed by State (26%) and Vocational Education (20%) funding. Guidelines state that programs under Title III may "supplement but not supplant" activities for displaced homemakers through regular prime sponsor programs. It remains to be seen if this will be the case.

Although CETA has been widely heralded as the answer to the prayers of local service providers, it appears that the past efforts and great potential of Vocational Education legislation as a source of funding should be more widely known and emphasized. It should be remembered that displaced homemakers were targeted by name at a very early stage of the displaced homemaker movement. Under P.L. 94-482 of the Vocational Education Amendments of 1976 which supplements Title IX in mandating educational equity for girls and women, community-based organizations are included (on a subcontract basis) along with LEA's state vocational education agencies, and public and non-profit institutions in providing services to displaced homemakers. Each state must include funding for services for displaced homemakers in its annual and five-year plans, although the level of funding is left to the discretion of the states. Responsibility for the coordination of displaced homemaker services usually resides with the state sex-equity coordinators, but is sometimes given to special displaced homemaker coordinators (see Appendix 1-I for the coordinators of each state). After a comparatively slow start in 1977-78, during which many states did needs assessments and little else (see results of a survey by the BOAE, Appendix 1-J), there has been a sharp increase in the number of programs which have displaced homemakers as a target group or as the sole clients.

(See section on vocational education following.)

Several pieces of legislation which would have impact on displaced homemakers were introduced in the current session of Congress. As the session will adjourn shortly, there is little or no hope of action in committees, and the bills will have to be re-introduced in the next session. As listed in the September, 1979 issue of Network News, they include:

- HR 3005, introduced by Representative Geraldine Ferraro (D-N.Y.) which amends the internal revenue code of 1954 to allow employers a tax credit for hiring displaced homemakers as other hard to employ groups are currently targeted--in House Ways and Means Committee (see Appendix 1-K).
- SB 464, introduced by Senator Daniel Inouye (D-HI) is the companion bill to HR 3005--in Senate Finance Committee (see Appendix 1-K_1).
- HR 4602, introduced by Representative John J. LaFalce (D-N.Y.) is modeled on Representative Yvonne Burke's original displaced homemaker bill. It would provide funds for multipurpose service centers through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare--in House Committee on Education and Labor, subcommittee on employment opportunities (see Appendix 1-K_2).
- HR 1542, introduced by Representative Paul Trible (R-VA) amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow homemakers to open individual retirement accounts based on incomes of their spouses--in House Ways and Means Committee (see Appendix 1-K_3).
- HR 4948, introduced by Representative Ted Weiss (D-N.Y.) amends the Higher Education Act of 1965, making it possible for part-time students to receive financial assistance--in House Education and Labor Committee.

From the foregoing account, it should be readily observed that the grass-roots mobilization of an interest group by determined and energetic leaders has done much to further the goals of the movement. This is a movement started by women for women. But other factors must also be mentioned.

It is unlikely that displaced homemaker issues could have gained national attention so quickly, were it not for a climate already created by the women's movement, the minority-aspiration movement, and the movement against ageism in the society. The ideology of women's liberation, black liberation, Hispanic equality and senior power paved the way for complaints against the deprivation of mid-life and older women.

Yet, the ideological issues should not be over-emphasized. It is no accident that hearings on mid-life women sponsored by the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Aging and Subcommittee on Retirement Income and Employment, 95th Congress, should focus on issues of independence or dependence. The economic costs of the AFDC, SSI, and other welfare programs are staggering. The government is rightly concerned about the issue of millions of women unable to support themselves or to take care of their own health costs, women who live on the average eight years longer than men, and who stand a good chance of living in poverty in old age. According to 1976 figures, three out of every four women who are widowed, divorced or separated, without children under age 18 and without paid work experience, are living in poverty; median income in 1976 was $2,100 per year (reported in B. Hurwitz, "Displaced Homemakers", New York: American Jewish Congress, National Women's Division). With increasing age, there is a greater likelihood of poverty. For example, among women 45-54, 8.4% lived in poverty in 1974; at age 65 and over 18.3% were poor. And of those women 65 and over who lived alone, 30% of white women and 68% of minority women had low incomes (Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor,"Mature Women Workers: A Profile", 1976).

And finally, another factor in the swift passage from private pain to public policy has been the image, fostered by the media, of the displaced homemaker as "America's number-one lady in distress." Women as homemakers, those who had stayed home to raise children, readily accord with notions of those who deserve to be helped. Legislators may have identified mothers, sisters, and other members of their own families as being potentially in a position to need support.

SECTION 2
NUMBERS OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

There are no truly reliable figures on numbers of displaced homemakers, as is repeated many times in the literature. The U. S. Census does not identify displaced homemakers as a group; participants in Federal programs are not routinely cross-tabulated by age and sex. Tish Sommers and Laurie Shields have observed that "homemaking is kept out of the realm of [labor] statistics", and that homemakers are in the "statistical shadows of their husbands" (Women in Midlife--Security and Fulfillment, Compendium, 1978). They observe that "being counted is the first step to being included in public policy."

The pool of potential displaced homemakers is indeed large. According to 1975 Census data, there were 10 million widows, an increase of 41% since 1950; only 66.5 percent of women 55-64 are still living with husbands. There were 4 million divorced women (an increase of 166% since 1950) and over 2 million separated women. 3,164,000 widows and 2,435,000 divorced women were between 35 and 64. Almost 3 million unemployed women will lose Federal assistance when children attain majority. Since 1968 the number of households headed by women has grown 10 times faster than the number of two-adult families has grown (Carol Eliason, Neglected Women, Wash.: National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs, 1978).

During three years of advocacy, the Alliance for Displaced Homemakers estimated that there were between 3 and 4 million displaced homemakers--women who are widowed, divorced or separated, who are not in the labor force and have no children under 18.

Based on a national survey of marital status, labor force participation, and income by the Census Bureau, the Women's Bureau of the Department of

Labor has compiled statistics on the estimated population of displaced homemakers. They record a total of 4.13 million, 3.38 of whom are 40 and over. (See Appendix 2-A for total U.S. estimates and estimates by Federal region, and definition of displaced homemakers used in the analysis.)

As spokeswoman for the Displaced Homemakers Network, Alice Quinlan has expressed some doubt concerning these "conservative" figures, and thinks they could even be doubled (National Adult Education Conference, Boston, November, 1979). Her perception is supported by a recent study of displaced homemakers in Connecticut, a comparatively wealthy state (Kathleen Palm and Sharon Shepela, Displaced Homemakers in Connecticut: Survey and Evaluation of Services, Connecticut Department of Education, Fall, 1979) which estimated the population of displaced homemakers as 64,500 in comparison with the Women's Bureau figure of 46,000. In accounting for the larger estimate, the researchers note that they did not subtract from the potential population women receiving maintenance or child support payments because the percentage of such women is so low, and support payments so low. (The National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year found that only 7% of men comply in paying alimony, and only 21% comply in paying child support. Child support payments average only $218 per month nationally.) They further note that women who are not living with husbands but are not legally separated are "statistically invisible", as are many minority group and other women who never visit state agencies for help. The researchers therefore subtract from the population of women in the state all those who are not displaced homemakers, and arrive at the higher figure.

Most state assessments decry the lack of accurate statistics, and have to "make do" with what is available. In New Mexico, for example, (New Mexico

Commission on the Status of Women, Start From Where You Are, January, 1978) was based on women who contacted state Employment Security Offices--1,094 compared with the Department of Labor estimate of 24,000 displaced homemakers 40 and over in the state.

Data from the 1980 Census should shed more light on the question of numbers.

SECTION 3
INFORMATION FROM LOCAL PROGRAMS

Location of Local Programs

The basis for our listing of local programs is the "Displaced Homemaker Program Directory: A Listing of Centers, Programs and Projects Providing Services to Displaced Homemakers", published by the Displaced Homemakers Network, Inc. in August, 1979. (See Section 1 on history and legislation of the displaced homemakers movement for information about the organization.) We have added to this listing on the basis of updated information sent to the Network which they shared with us, and in some cases, on the basis of our own contacts with local programs which led us to other programs in the area. Appendix 3-A is the original listing from the Network to which we have added twenty programs. In some cases the addresses of programs, telephone numbers and/or directors have changed since the original listings in the Directory in August, and we have accordingly changed the item in our listing. We have relied heavily on the Program Directory because of the status of the Network for over a year as a clearinghouse for program information. Because our time was so short, we could not have done a thorough job of locating local programs and obtaining information from them without the listing from the Network. We owe them a debt of gratitude.

Appendix 3-B contains a listing of programs with funding for vocational education, usually under P.L. 94-482 of the Vocational Education Amendment 1976, which targets displaced homemakers as a special population for service. (See Section 1 on history and legislation.) We obtained these additional names as the result of calls to sex-equity coordinators or the person designated as the vocational education displaced homemaker coordinator in all 50 states.

We asked them for programs not listed in the Network Directory. Most of these programs are not in the original Network Directory because they were funded after August, 1979. Others which were established before that time perhaps had no contact with the Network and, therefore, were not listed.

We could not list the new programs funded under CETA Title III because the awards were made too late for our time schedule. However, we received a listing of CETA prime sponsors, with programs funded for displaced homemakers under other titles. In a few cases, we added these programs to our listing; in other cases, the programs were already listed, and in other cases, we were unsuccessful in "tracking down" the program from the information provided. We, therefore, cannot claim that our listing of local programs is definitive. Moreover, new programs seem to be "cropping up overnight" in the experience of Network leaders, who see the need for revision of the Directory since August (only four months from the publication). We can also anticipate that some programs will not be funded from year to year (see section on Problems below) and will, therefore, have to cease providing service. For the most part, the programs listed are those which: (a) had contact with the Displaced Homemakers Network before August, 1979 and were, therefore, listed in their Directory or (b) were funded by CETA or vocational-education with the provision that services be provided to displaced homemakers (solely or as part of a more general population), usually after August. There are without doubt programs in the U.S. which give service to displaced homemakers but were not funded for that purpose particularly, and have had no contact with the Network. (We are thinking particularly of various CETA training programs and programs at Women's Centers.) These could not be included in this listing.

It should be emphasized that inclusion in our listing is in no way an endorsement of the program or the services provided. We received information about services provided from about half of the programs listed in Appendix 3-A and, because most of the programs are so new, comparatively few of those listed in Appendix 3-B. Therefore, we know little about programs listed in Appendix 3-B beyond the fact that they were funded to give some types of service to displaced homemakers (usually as part of a more general population of clients). Even when we did receive a reply to our inquiry for information from local programs, we made no attempt to evaluate systematically or to judge the effectiveness of those programs. Although desirable as a future goal, such a task was well beyond the scope of this short-term project.

Information About Local Programs

We received information about local programs in response to a letter we sent (see Appendix 3-C). The letter was mailed to all programs listed in the original Network Directory, to some of the supplements to the Directory if they were located in time, and to all programs listed in Appendix 3-B. In addition, another letter was written by the Displaced Homemakers Network asking for cooperation in responding to our request, and sent to every program in the original Directory. This probably increased our response rate significantly. As mentioned previously, programs in Appendix 3-B had a poor rate of response probably because most had begun recently, (some wrote that they could not provide any information at this time) and also because they received only one letter requesting information. The starred programs in Appendix 3-A and 3-B indicate programs which provided usable information which we coded. The programs which responded seem to be representative of the whole listing of programs. We could not detect any factors which divided the respondents from the non-respondents. We thought that perhaps the respondents had larger staffs and could spend time answering requests, but this was disproved by the fact that a full 56% of those responding had only one or two full-time staff members. Whatever bias may be found in the tables of responses is probably due to the fact that programs with vocational education funding are over-represented because we concentrated on finding new programs, while those with CETA funding are under-represented, because the new programs were not yet in operation. It should be mentioned that we received many responses too late to be included in this analysis.

For the purposes of analysis we have divided responses according to programs which (a) are funded with vocational education monies alone; (b) are funded by vocational education and at least one other source of funds, and (c) are funded by one or more sources, excluding vocational education. We labeled the first group "VE", the second "M" and the third "O". In all, we received 26 usable responses from the VE group, 38 from the M group and 72 from the O group, a total of 136 programs. Not every program responded to every item of our inquiry, and we have indicated the total number of responses to any one item we received from each group of programs.

As can be seen in the table below, a full 61% of programs for displaced homemakers are affiliated with secondary or post-secondary educational institutions. For those with vocational education funding alone, the figure is a full 82%, indicating that, at least among this group of respondents, funding to other than educational institutions is rather rare. The fact that 47% of those responding had some vocational education funding probably weights the responses toward affiliation with educational institutions.

Table 1: Institutional Affiliation

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. Community or jr. college	10 (38)	9 (24)	15 (21)	34 (25)
b. Vocational/technical school	5 (19)	11 (29)	4 (6)	20 (15)
c. Four year college	3 (12)	6 (16)	8 (11)	17 (13)
d. Public school system	6 (23)	5 (13)	0	11 (8)
e. Women's center - not academic	0	0	3 (4)	3 (2)
f. Religious groups	0	0	1 (1)	1 (1)
g. Private non-profit	1 (4)	5 (13)	11 (15)	17 (13)
h. YWCA	1 (4)	2 (5)	14 (19)	17 (13)
i. Local social service agency	0	0	8 (11)	8 (6)
j. Other women's group	0	0	2 (4)	2 (1)
k. Other	0	0	6 (8)	6 (3)
TOTALS	26(100%)	38(100%)	72(100%)	136(100%)

Table 2: Began How Long Ago

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. 6 mo. or less	11 (46)	11 (29)	22 (31)	44 (33)
b. about 1 yr - 1½ yrs	10 (42)	20 (52)	29 (42)	59 (45)
c. About 2 years	3 (12)	5 (13)	8 (11)	16 (12)
d. About 3 years	0	1 (3)	2 (3)	3 (2)
e. About 4 years	0	0	4 (6)	4 (3)
f. About 5 years or longer	0	1 (3)	5 (7)	6 (5)
TOTALS	24(100%)	38(100%)	70(100%)	132(100%)

It can be readily observed that the majority of programs are quite new. 78% were established 1½ years ago or later. It should be kept in mind that the first program specifically for a client population called "displaced homemakers" began in 1975. The programs which indicated they served displaced homemakers before that time (a mere 5%) were indeed doing so, but not as a separate group. The largest percentage of new programs is in the VE group, with 46% at 6 months or less. These new programs have not had time to acquire other funding sources. The median age of those in the M group is slightly older; they have had more time to organize and to seek additional funds.

Table 3: Number Served Since January 1, 1979

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. 20 or less	8 (32)	6 (17)	5 (7)	19 (14)
b. 21-50	2 (8)	2 (6)	16 (22)	20 (15)
c. 51-100	7 (28)	4 (11)	13*(18)	24 (18)
d. 101-200	6 (24)	6 (17)	13*(18)	25 (19)
e. 201-300	0	5*(14)	12*(17)	17 (13)
f. 301 or more	2*(8)	12*(35)	13*(18)	27 (21)
TOTAL	25(100%)	35(100%)	72(100%)	132(100%)

* Indicates that at least one respondent based number of displaced homemakers served on a large percentage of telephone contacts or "open forums". This includes 2 programs in the f. category of the VE group; 2 in the e. and 7 in the f. categories of the M group; and in the O group, one in the c., d. and e. categories and 7 in the f. categories.

The correct title of this table should perhaps be "number of displaced homemakers who have come in contact with a displaced homemaker program" rather than "number served". The numbers are inflated by local programs having counted any type of contact, in many cases. Furthermore, some programs may have indicated the number served since the program began, rather than since January first if the program was older than a year, because of the ambiguous way in which the request was worded. When we were fairly certain that this was the case, we divided the number indicated by the time since the establishment of the program. In other cases we suspect that local programs indicated total number of clients rather than only displaced homemakers. When we suspected this was the case, we tried to determine how many were displaced homemakers from other information they suggested.

A tally of the specific numbers indicated that the VE group had come in contact with 3,072 displaced homemakers; the M group had come in contact with 8,344 displaced homemakers; and the 0 group had come in contact with 15,112. This adds to 26,528 displaced homemakers who have had some contact with a local program. 132 programs responded to this item. As there are at least twice as many programs listed in Appendices A and B, one can interpret that at least 53,000 displaced homemakers have some knowledge of the programs in their area. This seems a very high number until one realizes that if there are 4 million displaced homemakers in the country, only one in eighty had some contact with a displaced homemakers program.

Table 4: Estimated Number of Additional Displaced Homemakers Who Could be Served with the Same Resources

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. Can't serve any more	2 (10)	7 (25)	14 (25)	23 (22)
b. Can serve more	18 (90)	21 (75)	41 (75)	80 (78)
TOTALS	20(100%)	28(100%)	55(100%)	103(100%)

It is somewhat surprising that such a high percentage of programs (78%) indicated that they could serve more displaced homemakers given their present staff, financial resources and facilities. Even if the 33 programs who did not respond to this item did not do so because they could serve no more, the percentage would still be high.

The VE group indicated they could serve 3,052 more displaced homemakers, the M group 5,212 and the 0 group 5,040, which adds to 13,304. The respondents indicate, therefore, that they could serve half again as many displaced homemakers as they are currently serving. The VE group, with the largest percentage of new programs, had the highest percentage of programs (90%) which could serve greater numbers. But a large percentage of programs in all three groups are being under-utilized. Many of our telephone informants (see next section) indicated that outreach was a problem; the data supports their perceptions.

Table 5: Funding Source

	VE	M	O	Total
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
a. CETA	0	23 (61)	35 (49)	58 (43)
b. Vocational Education	26 (100)	38(100)	0	64 (47)
c. State Funds	0	5 (13)	32 (44)	37 (27)
d. Local Government	0	7 (19)	8 (11)	15 (11)
e. Educational Institutions	0	8 (21)	11 (14)	19 (14)
f. Foundation	0	3 (9)	4 (6)	4 (6)
g. Fees paid by Displaced Homemakers	0	8 (21)	7 (10)	7 (10)
h. Other	0	8 (21)	17 (24)	25 (36)
TOTALS*	26	38	72	136

* Total percentages are not given because categories are not mutually exclusive. Columns add to more than 100%.

The fact that the largest number of programs (47% of total respondents) had some vocational education funding can be attributed, at least in part, to our focus on "discovering"new programs with this source of funding. As mentioned previously, CETA funded projects are under-represented because awarding of funds to local programs under Title III was still pending at the time of our data collection and analysis. Nevertheless, it should be noted that vocational education funding represents a significant portion of the financial resources of displaced homemaker programs around the country.

Among those programs with mixed vocational education and other funding (the M group), CETA led as a source of additional funds (61%), followed by auxiliary funding from the educational institution which was affiliated with the program (21%), fees paid by the displaced homemakers, sometimes on a sliding scale and sometimes a flat amount (21%) and local government agencies, most notably city or county school boards (19%).

In the "other" category for both the M and O groups were government agencies with limited funds for displaced homemakers (4 were partially funded by WIN, 2 by WEEA, 2 by BVR, 1 by ACTION and BEOG), local social service agencies such as United Way (8), women's and religious organizations such as the National Council of Negro Women (4), private contributions (3) and private business (3).

Table 6: Money from More Than One Funding Source

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. yes	0	38(100)	31 (44)	69 (51)
b. no	26(100)	0	39 (56)	65 (49)
TOTALS	26(100%)	38(100%)	70(100%)	134(100%)
	(41%) 64 (59%)			

Of the total number of programs which responded, about half had multiple funding sources (51%). Among the 64 programs with vocational-education funding, 59% (38) had some other source of support.

Table 7: Annual Budget

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. $5,000 and under	1 (6)	0	3 (6)	4 (4)
b. $5,100-$15,00	4 (22)	0	5 (10)	9 (9)
c. $15,100-$25,000	3 (17)	6 (22)	3 (6)	12 (12)
d. $25,100-$50,000	8 (44)	6 (22)	10 (19)	24 (25)
e. $50,100-$75,000	0	7 (27)	9 (17)	16 (16)
f. $75,100-$100,000	2 (11)	2 (7)	5 (10)	9 (9)
g. $100,100-$200,000	0	4 (15)	12 (22)	16 (16)
h. $200,100 and over	0	2 (7)	5 (10)	7 (8)
TOTALS	18(100%)	27(100%)	52(100%)	97(100%)

As might have been expected, those programs with only one source of funding (the VE group) had the highest percentage of programs which run on $25,000 or less per year (45%). The programs in the O group which run on $25,000 or less (22%) are probably those with one funding source. Programs as a whole are split almost evenly between those with annual budgets above $50,000 (51%) and those below $50,000 (49%). Forty-one percent of programs had annual budgets over $25,000 and below $75,000.

Table 8: Number of Full-Time Staff

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. 0	7 (30)	0	14 (20)	21 (16)
b. 1	9 (39)	13 (35)	11 (15)	33 (25)
c. 2	4 (17)	7 (19)	9 (13)	20 (15)
d. 3	2 (9)	5 (14)	9 (13)	16 (12)
e. 4	1 (5)	2 (5)	10 (14)	13 (10)
f. 5	0	4 (11)	2 (3)	6 (5)
g. 6-10	0	4 (11)	13 (18)	17 (13)
h. over 10	0	2 (5)	3 (4)	5 (4)
TOTALS	23(100%)	37(100%)	71(100%)	131(100%)

Over half of the local programs have only one or two full time staff members or none at all. Only 22% have five or more. Among programs with vocational-education funding, more which had multiple funding could afford larger staffs: none in the VE group had 5 or more full-time people, while 27% in the M group did. Every program in the M group had at least one full-time person; 30% of the VE group had no full-time workers.

Table 9: Any Volunteers?

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. yes	1(1)	14 (38)	31 (44)	46 (35)
b. no	22 (96)	23 (62)	39 (56)	84 (65)
TOTALS	23(100%)	37(100%)	70(100%)	130(100%)

The majority of programs do not make use of volunteers. Although the Baltimore Center, for one, has shown that the creative use of volunteers can do much to enhance programming and aid volunteers who hope for future employment, two-thirds of the local programs do not use volunteers. Of those that do, only 20% have more than 5.

Table 10: Services and Activities

	VE N (%)	M N (%)	O N (%)	Total N (%)
a. Referral	12 (46)	20 (53)	51 (71)	83 (61)
b. Individual counseling	19 (73)	23 (61)	53 (74)	95 (70)
c. Peer support groups/ group counseling	21 (81)	30 (79)	56 (78)	107 (79)
d. Skills assessment	16 (62)	30 (79)	56 (78)	102 (75)
e. Job readiness	21 (81)	33 (87)	57 (79)	111 (82)
f. Skills training	8 (31)	16 (42)	31 (43)	55 (40)
g. Job placement assistance	20 (77)	23 (61)	37 (51)	80 (59)
h. Follow-up after placement	3 (12)	10 (26)	7 (10)	20 (15)
i. Auxiliary services (child care, transportation, legal services, health counseling and/or care)	12 (46)	23 (61)	41 (57)	76 (56)
j. Financial aid	2 (8)	1 (3)	12 (17)	15 (11)
k. Exploration of non-traditional jobs	7 (27)	12 (31)	10 (14)	29 (21)
l. On-the-job-training	0	3 (8)	8 (11)	11 (8)
m. other	0	2 (5)	0	2 (1)
TOTALS*	26	38	72	136

* Totals do not add to 100% because categories were not mutually exclusive.

The most "popular" service offered by displaced homemaker programs (82%) is aid in job readiness. This is usually given in the form of short-term group workshops on subjects such as interview strategies, resume writing, stress management and time management.

Seventy-nine percent of activities fall into the category of peer support groups or group counseling, in which personal topics such as self-image and self-esteem are discussed. Sometimes this is labeled "assertiveness training". Among the ten Massachusetts displaced homemakers we spoke with during a roundtable discussion, those who had had contact with displaced homemakers programs cited this aspect as the most important. The displaced homemakers spoke of the importance of knowing others were "in the same boat" and of the comfort and added courage which come with sharing experiences and feelings. Similarly, our telephone conversations with directors of displaced homemaker programs around the country (see Appendix 3-D for a listing and Appendix 3-E for topics discussed) revealed that they often perceived success in terms of the renewed sense of self-worth among their clients.

Seventy-five percent of responding programs offer some kind of skills assessment, either self-evaluation as an adjunct to counseling and/or using a variety of testing instruments. Assessment also includes career exploration, sometimes taking the form of visits to work places and/or occasionally a limited amount of hands-on experience and the sharing of job search experiences. Only 21% mentioned specifically exploration of non-traditional jobs.

Seventy percent offer some individual counseling, especially during the initial phase of contact when internal turmoil and external problems are apt to be most acute.

Sixty-one percent mentioned referral to other resources; in some cases, such as the telephone referral service offered by the New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women to women in rural areas, this was the only contact with the displaced homemaker . Some programs may not have mentioned this as a special activity because it is so much a part of other services, such as job placement assistance, which was offered by 59%.

Some type of auxiliary service is offered by 56% of responding programs. It most often involves the services of consultants or lecturers who give short courses on nutrition, law, parenting, money management, physical fitness, or auto or home maintenance. Less frequently, there is aid in transportation or child care. In fact, among the telephone informants child care was low-priority, with several noting that clients were middle aged and had few young children or that displaced homemakers made their own arrangements when there was a need.

Skills training (offered by 40%) is typically short-term and more often focused on acquisition of general skills, e.g. basic English and math as preparation for the G.E.D. exam, than on skills specific to a certain type of job, e.g. carpentry or shorthand (See next section on Vocational Education for a further discussion of training for displaced homemakers). The majority of programs do not themselves run training programs for specific occupations. Rather, displaced homemakers are referred to local training programs according to interest and availability, for which a stipend is sometimes available, as through CETA.

Only 15% offer follow-up after job placement, and only 11% and 8% offer financial aid and contact with on-the-job-training opportunities, respectively. These activities would be desirable in the view of many of our informants (see next section).

SECTION 4
VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION

According to our mail and phone respondents, the skills training activities in which displaced homemakers are enrolled include: basic English (including reading and grammar), basic math, secretarial skills (including typing and shorthand), communication skills, courses in self-employment in small business, practical nursing, home health aid to the elderly, occupational therapy assistance, accounting, carpentry, management of institutional housekeeping services, industrial and mechanical fundamentals (including electricity and use of machines), and restaurant and beverage service. This listing certainly does not exhaust all the vocational training activities in which displaced homemakers are involved (there is virtually no field in which displaced homemakers could not be involved), but it includes those which respondents named directly.

The listing includes: (a) courses or short-term workshops given "in-house" or in nearby facilities by multi-service displaced homemaker centers, (b) courses given in training institutions (vocational-technical schools, two-year colleges, etc.) sometimes with CETA or vocational education "displaced homemaker" funding, in which some displaced homemakers are enrolled (along with other categories of students in the same course) either by coming directly or being referred by a multi-service center, and (c) an intermediate category of training which links the displaced homemaker center to the training institution as, for example, when mini-courses which include hands-on experience are given specifically for displaced homemakers in vocational-technical schools (the displaced homemaker program pays the instructor) or when courses stressing job readiness and career exploration are offered to displaced homemakers who receive credit toward an associate degree at the affiliated community college.

It appears that many of the 40% of local programs which were categorized as offering skills training (see Table 10 in Section 3) offer in-house workshops or tutoring in general subjects such as remedial English and math (often as preparation for the G.E.D. exam) or basic communications skills, rather than training for specific jobs. Of those which did offer vocational training for specific jobs, the most popular was secretarial, followed by courses on how to run a small business, with a smattering of others such as accounting and "food and beverage service".

It is evident from brochures and letters we received from local programs and telephone information, that displaced homemaker programs focus on counseling and workshops to offer support and to foster awareness of what the displaced homemaker can do and wants to do, rather than the provision of training directly. As Table 10 in Section 3 shows, this is true of all categories--those programs with and without vocational education funding. Rather than offering specific training themselves, displaced homemaker programs more often said that they referred clients to CETA training programs or to the local community college.

The in-house training course has its pros and cons. On the "con" side, the displaced homemaker may be tempted to take the course simply because it is available; her options may be prematurely limited because most programs are not large enough to offer a range of training opportunities. This was the case with at least one of the displaced homemakers who participated in our roundtable discussion.

On the "pro" side the displaced homemaker has the support of the peer group and probably special consideration and understanding of her status as a re-entry woman, which she may not have were she "mainstreamed" in a regular class. Moreover, and this is most important, there may be nothing else available to her. Just as the displaced homemaker has "dropped through the cracks" of the financial support system, she may also drop through the cracks of the vocational training and education system. She may not be in dire enough financial need to qualify for training through CETA, but she may not be able to afford any other training. The American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, as part of their Policies for Lifelong Education Program are concerned with the lack of financial aid to any but full-time students. Michigan, for example, has a tuition reimbursement program for displaced homemakers in each of 24 community colleges, but even when tuition reimbursement is available the displaced homemaker may not be able to manage financially. Co-op and work-study regulations should be reassessed to make them more responsive to the needs of displaced homemakers. A few well-funded programs are able to give stipends while the displaced homemaker is in vocational training but certainly not many. Therefore, the displaced homemaker may well accept whatever employment is available to meet immediate needs, often "dead-end" jobs without chance of advancement. Taking courses after work to upgrade employment is certainly a possibility, but may involve too great a drain of time and energy. Obviously, on-the-job training would be a desirable option for many displaced homemakers but only 8% of responding programs (see Table 10, Section 3) stated that they had developed or placed clients in such positions. One respondent mentioned three women who were receiving training to be painters at the local Air Force base, but this was the exception rather than the rule. Perhaps more programs had assisted in placement in on-the-job training, but had not reported it as part of the program, per se.

One group of programs for on-the-job training of women who meet low income guidelines is sponsored by the Department of Labor as national demonstration projects. Fourteen "Supported Work Corporations" around the country offer training, counseling and supportive services such as transportation and child care while paying women wages as they learn. In Massachusetts the majority of participants come from the "unassigned pool" of WIN, but 35% are over 30 and ages range up to the low fifties. Half do not have a high school diploma. Employers are recruited from the private sector (e.g. banks and computer firms) who provide facilities for the training of five women at a time, guided by a full-time supervisor hired by the program. Employers commit themselves to hire, and 60% of women in the Massachusetts program stay with the company at which they trained. Programs like these are extremely limited compared with the numbers of eligible people in the country but if expanded they could offer valuable service to displaced homemakers.

It almost goes without saying that displaced homemakers deserve good counseling and help with realistic assessment of options. They should be steered toward training for available good paying jobs. But are resources for training available?

We have heard numerous complaints that training under CETA, Vocational-Education and WIN (available to poor women with children under 18) is unresponsive to the needs of the displaced homemaker. Critics cite the fact that most training is sex-stereotyped, that older women are excluded and that training which is available does not lead to viable employment in the private sector. Obviously, conditions vary from region to region, and city to city. The above mentioned program in Massachusetts is only one example of programs which seem to be working well. Aggregate statistics show a mixed picture.

A publication by the American Vocational Association (Facts and Figures on Vocational Education in the U.S., March, 1979) indicates that vocational education programs are expanding to meet the needs of emerging areas of employment (see Appendix 4-A). Vocational education planners and implementors must gear their programs to the local labor market. Information of expanding areas of local employment such as that prepared in Massachusetts and New York (see Appendices 4-B and C) must be used in allocating funds and building programs.

But it appears that there has not always been a match between vocational education and training programs and the needs of adults versus young people. The A.V.A. report shows that adult enrollment in programs preparatory for employment actually went down from 1976 to 1977 (see Appendix 4-D) although there was a small increase in total enrollment. Furthermore, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, in its study of federal programs including CETA, found that in 1976 enrollment in Title I training programs of persons 45-54 totaled only 4 percent and was even less for older age groups. According to the study, "Persons in each of the age groups over 44 are enrolled at less than half their proportion of the unemployed populations" (from How to Tame the CETA Beast, Older Women's League Educational Fund, 1979).

A fact sheet by the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges indicates that in two-year colleges women now comprise 52% of the population, and 53% of part-time students. The fastest growing segment are women over 35, up by 5.9 percent between 1974 and 1976. There are no statistics to show how many of these women are displaced homemakers, but many undoubtedly are--those displaced homemakers, that is, who have the resources, financial and otherwise, to upgrade their employment possibilities with further education. A survey of

A.A.C.J.C. members, done under the supervision of N. Carol Eliason, Director of the Women's Opportunity Center of A.A.C.J.C., showed that of 600 community and junior colleges who responded, 230 replied that they had some kind of service for displaced homemakers usually counseling and usually subsumed under the more general category of re-entry women. (See Appendix 4-E for names of colleges, contact people and some remarks about services.)

The fact that about a third of two-year colleges recognize that mature women students have special needs may be considered a hopeful sign. Other statistics are far less hopeful, however. The A.V.A. report shows that enrollments of "adult disadvantaged" students in member institutions, a category which would include a substantial proportion of displaced homemakers, decreased by 16.1% between 1976 and 1977 in courses preparatory for employment. (See Appendix 4-F.)

And, in what types of courses are women being trained and educated? A high proportion of jobs with higher earnings, more mobility and more opportunity to learn on the job are in areas considered "non-traditional" for women. It is no accident that funding for displaced homemakers is legislated under P.L. 94-482 which insures sex equity in vocational education. The A.V.A. report indicates that there has been a modest 7% increase between 1976 and 1977 in female enrollment in non-traditional areas, with greater increases in certain sub-categories (see Appendix 4-G). But a report by the Project on Equal Education Rights (PEER) of the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (reported in the October, 1979 issue of the Federal Education Project Newsletter) found widely differing rates of participation by women in non-traditional vocational education according to state (see Appendix 4-H). The highest was 20.09% (Michigan) and the lowest was only 1.77% (Delaware). Even a state like Massachusetts, which is about average, should be doing more to foster enrollment of women and girls in non-traditional areas, according to a report by the Massachusetts Advocacy Center ("Equal Opportunity Denied: Vocational Education in Massachusetts").

According to the roundtable discussion group of vocational educators with whom we met (see Appendix 4-I), training for non-traditional work is among the most important, and also most problematic, issues in relation to the displaced homemaker. Among problems cited were the attitudes of vocational counselors themselves, who often share the stereotyped notions of the general population, the lack of confidence of mature women and their initial resistance to non-traditional jobs, the lack of support once on the job ("Your boss may be Archie Bunker") and the lack of follow-up and counseling after job placement. (Among our mail respondents, only 15% said they had any such follow-up.) In the words of one participant, "The work place is a different situation from the womb-like atmosphere of the displaced homemaker center." Women in construction face problems of physical stamina, especially in outdoor work, and none of the participants knew of many women over 40 who were employed on outdoor construction projects.

But not all non-traditional work is physically demanding. In Massachusetts, for example, high technology jobs and those in allied health fields are expanding and offer good opportunities. Jobs involving respiratory therapy and medical electronics, for example, are less sex-stereotyped because they are newer. One of our roundtable participants described a successful CETA funded project to train computer programmers. Half the participants are women, and while most are younger (c.f., the criticism of ageism in CETA programs, mentioned above) the ages have ranged up to 51. The program includes 100 hours of classroom time on math review, writing, communications skills and technical skill training.

Performance standards are high and participants are challenged by written assignments, role-playing and simulation of on-the-job work experiences. But for the majority who complete the 30 week training course, the struggle is worth it (and it is a struggle for some displaced homemakers, the director stated) because entry level programmers make $11,500.

Even in male-intensive jobs in such areas as construction, transportation, manufacturing and electronics, displaced homemakers need not come up against unnecessary barriers. The Non-traditional Occupation Project of the Boston YWCA (Vivian Guilfoy and M. Grothe, Preparing Women for Non-Traditional Occupations, Report to the U.S. Department of Labor, 1978) demonstrated that the women over 30 in the program (3 out of 10) were as satisfied with the program, had the same rate of completion as younger participants, had as many job placements, and received the same wages as other participants. Among elements of the 16 week course, women received hands-on classroom instruction in electricity, construction, carpentry, painting, papering, and plastering, actual work site experience in large urban institutions and physical fitness training. The report of the project indicates that factors which discourage women (and, by extrapolation, displaced homemakers) from participation in non-traditional work can be overcome.

In summary, there is a need for more short-term training of displaced homemakers which will lead to available permanent jobs with good pay. As one of our panel members observed, "Look at the manpower training from World War II. Women did everything!...Employers are not looking at our skills, our courage."

SECTION 5
SOME RESPONSES OF EMPLOYERS

Attitudes, experiences with, and perceptions of displaced homemakers were elicited from employers during a 2½ hour roundtable discussion (see Appendix 5-A for a list of participants) and also via telephone calls (see Appendix 5-B). Some of those who responded had hired displaced homemakers through displaced homemakers programs, others had hired them when women came on their own initiatives, and a few had not hired any.

Almost everyone we spoke with mentioned the positive qualities of maturity, dependability, and motivation of displaced homemakers. As a personnel assistant at a large supermarket chain commented during the roundtable discussion, "We've had better luck with older people [in our office]. Younger people party all night, sleep late, don't show up for work, etc. People over 35 make valuable, committed employees." The supermarket chain employs 285 people in their main office, about 10 percent of whom could be categorized as displaced homemakers. Some were part-time cashiers and wanted to work full-time.

In most cases, displaced homemaker programs had contacted employers to request consideration of their "graduates", or women had been employed as the result of their own initiatives. Most employers had not been aware of displaced homemaker programs before being contacted by one of them, or were still not aware of ways to make contact with the displaced homemakers labor pool. In only one case could an employer remember seeking out a displaced homemaker for a job: she had been one herself. The public relations director of a large hotel commented: "I could relate to this. It had happened to me. I had done a lot of volunteer work in politics and women's organizations.

I know volunteers who could run General Motors, but an employer doesn't look for that. I was lucky--I was at the right place at the right time when I needed work and bluffed my way through. I learned on the job. But it's hard to do if you have kids. The hours are long. I could see myself through her [the displaced homemaker's] eyes--she learned a lot from me."

This employer/former displaced homemaker was rather atypical in having been able to "bluff my way through." Many employers mentioned the displaced homemaker's lack of confidence in her own abilities. The training manager of a large public utility learning center commented on the organizational and planning skills that are transferable from homemaking, but commented, "Women don't realize this. They are their own worst enemies." Having been affiliated with the Northeastern University Women's Career Project which focuses on the transfer of skills from home to work, (see description of program in The Coming Decade: American Women and Human Resources, Policies and Programs, 1979, Hearings before the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, United States Senate, p. 405) this manager is particularly perceptive. The program at the public utility features on-the-job intensive, short term training. The "entire company is available to them. We hired one woman in her 60's who does the work of two twenties!" he stated.

Similarly, a large corporation has an affirmative action training program, and, according to our informant, seeks out older women. Nationally, the program has been very successful. The woman hired through the local displaced homemakers center is a service representative for copying machines and has been twice promoted.

Employers who hire women for traditional jobs are generally satisfied. The social service agency in a Boston suburb "places a high value on life experience". The roundtable discussant who represented a large department store chain reported that their "first choice is the mature woman who can identify with the customers. Part-time workers are eligible for fringe benefits, and schedules are flexible...Women can go up the ladder to the executive training program." But she, too, mentioned the lack of self-confidence of mature women--"they don't realize they're good"--and mentioned that only the more confident women go into the commission sales departments, such as men's clothing and furniture.

Another problem mentioned frequently was the unwillingness or the inability of middle class women, especially, to accept low-paying entry-level positions. Some women have no desire to "go up the ladder" and are happy with jobs paying $150 a week. These jobs are readily available, said the roundtable discussant from the savings bank. But many more women cannot afford to take low paying jobs if they have a house and children to support, even if the possibility of advancement is present. In some cases, in fact, no real advancement exists. The representative of the Division of Employment Security characterized the situation as "very difficult", especially if transportation and experience are lacking. Other women have unrealistically high aspirations. Some of these women have heeded advice to get advanced degrees in business or education, and cannot find work. The president of an employment service for women stated flatly, "Business won't hire women over 50...Women are over-educated for the jobs out there. More education isn't the best answer."

Many of our discussants thought that training in the use of business machines would almost guarantee a job. But one said many of these jobs are boring, and should be done by two part-time people.

Putting women in non-traditional jobs is seen as desirable but problematic by counsellors because women often feel isolated. Our roundtable discussion group of vocational educators which had met the week before (see section on vocational education) had agreed that many older women were reluctant to entertain thoughts of such jobs, that a small amount of hands-on-experience or even just a realistic look at what the work entailed was enough to change attitudes, and that women sometimes encountered difficulties with male co-workers at first, and felt a lack of support. The owner of the floor covering business to whom we talked had never hired a woman. He would not be averse to this, he said, because he had seen many women on construction sites in the Boston-Cambridge area, but he felt that lugging heavy rolls of floor covering may be too strenuous. He would gladly hire a middle-aged woman as an estimator, but there are "no women around with experience, and I don't have time to do on-the-job training."

Of the employers who mentioned problems with displaced homemakers, one reported a lack of "professionalism"--being able to take orders from younger people--and another stated that the woman really "wasn't ready to work. She hadn't recovered from her loss sufficiently." An employer in a large social service agency spoke of hiring a displaced homemaker, aged 40, who has 7 children. She works full-time and the older children care for the younger ones. The employer complains that she is frequently late and absent, and wishes she would not spend so much time talking to her children on the phone. The employer would be willing to pay for a course for the woman to upgrade her office skills, which need improvements, but she does not have the time after work, and he is not willing to give her time off during working hours.

But others' experiences have been more positive. The training manager from a large corporation stated, "Tell other employees that they should overcome the fear that women's families will interfere with their work. The women are committed and determined and they work out any family arrangements on their own without involving the employer."

Our roundtable informants agreed that short and long term training programs and on-the-job training were desirable for displaced homemakers. One member commented that "only one in a hundred have the skills and orientation to get a good [high paying] job. Most have to get it." She suggested that one way to sharpen skills was to work for a temporary agency. All agreed that realistic, informed counseling and support were necessary.

They suggested that in Massachusetts adult vocational-technical training has not been a priority, but that things are beginning to change. They look to the vocational-technical schools as places that can produce needed workers.

SECTION 6
PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The problems and recommendations which we identify in this section represent recurring themes in our contacts with our national consultant panel (see Appendix 6-A for those present), our telephone interviews, our site visits (see Appendix 6-B) our three roundtable discussions with displaced homemakers, vocational educators and employers, responses to our mailed request for information and contact with knowledgeable individuals in the displaced homemaker movement. Informants advised us of problems as well as successes and we have relied heavily on their perceptions in the presentation of this section.

- The term "displaced homemaker". One of our telephone informants stated, "They [the displaced homemakers] see themselves in it--it describes them--but they hate it." Actually, among our groups of roundtable discussants, the displaced homemakers objected to it the least, with several saying that it adequately described their state of having been psychologically uprooted, and feeling lost. But others who had not been part of a program claimed that the term had too negative a connotation--it made them think of displaced persons after World War II--and one said that her children objected to it strenuously.

Our vocational educator and employer roundtable participants almost universally objected to the term. One educator made the point that "You can't approach employers with the idea that it's their duty to hire these poor souls [which the term "displaced homemaker" suggests]. They have to see that it's to their own benefit." The employers agreed that the term was too negative and that we should think of another more positive way to refer to women who were entering or re-entering the job market.

We are therefore giving considerable thought to an acceptable name for the project, which will be used for identification in connection with the various products. The term "displaced homemaker" should not and, indeed, cannot be dropped, however. The name has been used for over four years as a rallying point for diverse activities, and has gained in recognition, if not happy acceptance, among the general public. The term "displaced homemaker" relates to a set of circumstances and conditions different from the "single mother" (which connotes a young woman) or the "re-entry woman" (any mature woman who goes back to school or work). Moreover, the term is now found in indices of various data banks, such as ERIC, as a description to retrieve relevant written materials.

- Definition of a "displaced homemaker". This is an important issue since it can be used to decide who can be served by displaced homemaker programs and/or which programs or activities can be funded by Federal and State agencies. The basic problem centers on the "fit" between regulations and the population needing service. Issues of age and employment status are central.

(a) Age as a criterion. The leaders of the grassroots movement have always insisted that the focus on middle age is a sine qua non--that older women have to fight against both sexism and ageism and are, therefore, at a double disadvantage. The displaced homemaker movement was begun on behalf of the middle-aged woman. It appears that most programs exclusively for displaced homemakers take this philosophy to heart: a survey of 46 programs by the Displaced Homemakers Network, reported in the July, 1979 issue of Network News, showed that 75% of clients were over 40. Our 30 telephone interviews also indicated that the majority of programs served women whose average age was in the low 40's. But some programs, especially in rural areas and those which serve minorities, indicated that clients who had been married for as long as 10 or more years were still in their 20's. And women with small dependent children, no means to arrange for childcare, and no skills were even harder to employ than older women. There was sometimes no other place for these women to go, as the WIN and CETA programs were deemed ineffective in counseling and as a means to employment.

It appears that programs which include displaced homemakers among other target populations lose the focus on middle-age more easily. This is why the Displaced Homemakers Network lobbied as strongly to insure that memoranda concerning CETA Title III funding specify that women over 40 be given priority. It would be easy to say that all displaced homemakers were being served, when only women in their 20's and 30's were clients. This could be a logical outcome of not specifying age, especially in light of the Civil Rights report mentioned in an earlier section, which showed that Federal employment programs favored the young.

(b) Employment status as a criterion. Most definitions include the fact that the displaced homemaker has been in the home for a number of years without work. But this definition applies more to the middle class woman who has had the luxury of staying home with children and managing on a husband's wages, then it does to the lower class woman, often a minority group member, who has always had to work. A 1979 study by the Center for Human Resource Research (Lois B. Shaw, "A Profile of Women Potentially Eligible for the Displaced Homemaker Program under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1978") concluded that the majority of women otherwise eligible for CETA displaced homemaker programs do not fit the stereotype in that they have had considerable, albeit irregular and low skill, work experience. Should women who have been on AFDC be counted as displaced homemakers, while those who have managed to work not be included as eligible for services?

(c) Other criteria. There is little debate about including in the definition the loss of the support of the spouse through death, divorce, separation (incarceration, etc.) or disability. All women who re-enter school or the work force are not displaced homemakers. The definition used by grassroots leaders, either implicitly or explicitly, is the woman who is pushed into the labor market by financial necessity after the loss of support. But the question remains of how dire the necessity. One of the most prevalent complaints we heard from local CETA-funded programs was the inability to serve women who did not meet CETA poverty guidelines. A few of the participants in our panel discussion claimed that the loss of support for middle class women was even more devastating than for those with fewer resources before the loss. If she cannot find a way to make a living, the middle class woman may lose her home and all her assets before becoming eligible for some kind of support. Actually, the Network found that of displaced homemakers served by the 46 programs surveyed, 75% had annual incomes below $5,000.

Another problem area involving criteria for service involved age of dependent children. In New York State, for example, state funding regulations prohibit service to women with children below 16. But many middle-aged women continue to have children into their 40's. Informants from some programs felt frustrated in having to turn these women away.

There are pros and cons for a rigid definition of the displaced homemaker. Upholding a rigid set of regulations suggests that the loss of flexibility may lead to many needy women being turned away. But if criteria are too vague the older, unskilled, poverty-stricken woman may be forgotten in favor of more employable, less "difficult" groups. Funding under vocational-education is more flexible, but we have become aware of some difficulties and misinterpretations. The "Rules and Regulations" (see Appendix 1-C) under the Vocational Education Amendments of 1976 lists displaced homemakers along with "other special groups". Clearly, persons who are simply "single heads of households", persons who are currently "part-time workers but who wish to secure a full-time job" and women who are in traditional female jobs and wish non-traditional jobs are not all displaced homemakers. But we suspect that in a few instances they may be being counted as such.

In view of the factors above, we think that the emphasis in the definition of the displaced homemaker should be on the middle-aged woman who has lost her means of support and must re-enter the world of work. But too great insistence on having spent time at home may link the definition too rigidly to the middle class woman. There should be flexibility in including women who have been irregularly and under-employed as well.

- Finding the women who should be helped. One of the most prevalent problems cited by our telephone informants is that of outreach--getting in contact with the women program leaders know are "out there", but who do not present themselves. These are often the most isolated, the most lacking in confidence and the most needy. Word-of-mouth was often mentioned as the most effective means of bringing people to the program, but these women are often not part of a social network and do not belong to social organizations. Television spots may reach them, but as a means of outreach, television is used rather rarely by local programs, probably because of the time and/or expense involved. (It appears easier to get articles and ads in the local press, and programs make use of that. They also use posters and notices in centers of community life, such as the local supermarket. Other approaches included contact with local clergymen, lawyers and funeral directors, making presentations to local women's groups, and radio spots.)

The problem is most acute in relation to minority groups. Hispanic women, especially, are unlikely to contact a program for displaced homemakers. One program which has had success in attracting younger Hispanic women is the Mi Casa Resource Center in Denver. They attribute part of their success to a sensitive community-based advisory board. Located in a two-story house in the middle of the community, women know that the Center is available and effective to help in an emergency such as those involving food stamps or housing. Once women in crisis have made contact, they accept other services, such as G.E.D. preparation and counseling. Sometimes younger women bring their mothers, but there is still a need to reach older women.

Another problem category are rural women who may live far from any displaced homemaker activity and may lack transportation. Ohio and Washington are trying to reach more women outside urban population centers by vocational-education funding of programs in community colleges throughout the state. The danger is that resources may be spread too thin to be effective, but the programs appear to be working. (For a description of the program in Ohio which has since been expanded, see Carol Bodeen, "What Happens When Homemakers Lose Their Jobs?", A.V.A. Journal, November, 1978.)

The Displaced Homemaker Center of Western New York, in an effort to reach more rural women, hopes to find funding for a mobile van. Other programs arrange workshops in libraries or other community centers in rural areas.

The fact that the majority of displaced homemaker programs reported that they could serve more displaced homemakers (see Table 4, Section 3) indicates that special efforts at outreach are important; most programs are well aware of the need. One way to reach a large number of potential clients for displaced homemaker programs is through national organizations. The leaders of the displaced homemaker movement realized this early in their efforts, and were successful in enlisting the aid of many organizations concerned with women and/or employment. In order to find out more about the past, present and future of organizations vis-a-vis the displaced homemaker, we sent a letter (see Appendix 6-C) to organizations which to our knowledge had supported activities in the past, or whose membership would have a potential interest in aspects of the displaced homemaker problem (see listing, Appendix 6-D). Responses came in too late to be analyzed for this report; the listing and responses will be considered in planning for the national conference in 1981.

- Funding. When asked about problems, a typical statement was "Nothing that $50,000 wouldn't cure!" Informants most often mentioned the desirability of special outreach and job development people for whom funding was lacking. They also mentioned the uncertainty of funding from year to year. Even demonstrably successful programs have had to cut back services or cease operation when funding ceases. Program directors such as those in New York State, with funds legislated by the state and linked with the state Department of Labor, feel more secure in being "inside" the system.

As mentioned previously, another common complaint was having to turn away clients ineligible for CETA. The prevalent perception is that Vocational-Education funding is more flexible and that programs can service a wider variety of clients.

The most obvious "cure" for funding problems is the acquisition of multiple financial resources. Current regulations under both CETA and

Vocational-Education were designed to foster coordination and cooperation (see David W. Stevens, The Coordination of Vocational Education Programs With CETA, Columbus, Ohio: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, 1979). Responses of "new" vocational education programs to our mailed request letter did not permit analysis of how much cooperation does exist with CETA. It is significant, however, that of 64 programs with Vocational Education funding, 38 had some other source of support. Those which did not were newer and smaller.

At least one telephone respondent reported that when the program received alternate funding, they "dropped CETA--it was too restrictive". Other complaints we have heard about CETA are that "there's too much red tape" involved in obtaining funds, that "it's too political", and that programs get the news about funding later than expected and then have to spring into action immediately, with no time to hire staff and to plan effectively. These criticisms echo those in a study by the Office of Governmental Affairs, A.A.C.J.C. ("Community and Junior Colleges and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act: Participation and Recommendations for Improvement," Washington, D.C., 1977). The study concluded that "those that effectively cope with the politics and know or get involved with the manpower planning council are most likely to do well."

It seems obvious that the greater the multiplicity of funding, the better. The bookkeeping procedures must be more complex and careful but the additional services, special projects, larger staff and greater variety of clients which can be accommodated in the existing structure makes up for the inconvenience.

- Training those who advise, counsel, or instruct displaced homemakers. Those who are in a position to help the displaced homemaker move to a personally satisfying and financially productive job should understand the special problems of the displaced homemaker, should have realistic, up-to-date information on employment and training opportunities, and should be aware of the full range of supportive services in order to help the displaced homemaker set goals and take appropriate next steps.

Currently, people from many different experiential and academic backgrounds provide assistance and counsel to the displaced homemaker. Our research suggests that all could benefit by pre-service or in-service training which would help them to develop additional competencies. In general, advisors to displaced homemakers tend to focus on their own special areas of expertise and may, as a result, neglect other important areas identified above. For example, some who staff displaced homemaker centers have considerable experience in working through the special problems of the target group and as "ex-displaced homemakers" provide excellent peer support. They tend to have a realistic philosophy about helping expressed by such statements as "you can't be everyone's savior", "the more you know the tougher it gets", or "we need to educate displaced homemakers for economic independence". But some have difficulty translating homemaker skills into labor market alternatives. Some who work in educational settings are more aware of the educational and work opportunities, but may be less informed about and sensitive to the needs of the population--e.g., "the resources are here, why doesn't the displaced homemaker just use them", or "I see education as therapy and even if a displaced homemaker gets a degree in education and can't get a teaching job later, I figure she's better off in college than sitting home depressed and I hope that she will meet people and get ideas about what she can do afterward".

In a few instances, advisors may be more concerned with filling available slots in educational programs, rather than expanding career options for the displaced homemaker. Still others, who know the job world and the training world, impose stereotyped views about what is "women's work" on the displaced homemaker or accept rather than challenge the initial occupational choices of the displaced homemaker. In effect, they act to eliminate choices before any exploration is possible.

Dissemination of information is necessary to help to fill in the "missing pieces" among helpers. For example, the Displaced Homemakers Network conducts national and regional training seminars and conferences for local program staff and its regional coordinators; a few telephone respondents such as The New Mexico state project for displaced homemakers had programs for training people in community service agencies; the NTO Project of the Boston YWCA overcame stereotyped attitudes about "women's work" on the part of referring agencies by direct contact with counselors and easily accessibility to the project via an "open door" policy. Carol Eliason, Director of the Women's Opportunity Center of the A.A.C.J.C. suggests retraining of personnel in a wide variety of organizations which provide services to displaced homemakers such as personnel in federally-funded State Departments of Employment Security, USDA County Agents and Home Demonstration Agents who come in contact with rural displaced homemakers, and personnel of other agencies such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, VISTA, and CETA manpower training offices.

In addition, Dr. Eliason, a program evaluator, suggests certain criteria for staff effectiveness in displaced homemaker programs:

- Staff selection should be based upon skills, competencies and background rather than politics or traditional hierarchical educational credentials.

- * Staff should include one or more minority persons to assure sensitive role models.
- * Staff should include one or more former displaced homemakers.
- * Every staff person (paid and volunteer) should have at least semi-annual evaluations with a written report filed for personnel records.
- * Every staff person should be trained in the basic job search and development skills offered to the clients to insure rapport in problem solving.

● Widening the options of displaced homemakers. The most important functions of a displaced homemaker program have to do with options--to foster an awareness of options for the future, to assist in the choice among those options, and to aid in fulfillment once the choice has been made. Unfortunately, many obstacles stand in the way of a real freedom of choice and accomplishment. The most serious of these problems were discussed in the section on training and education. Further training and education are often impossible even if, through counseling, the displaced homemaker arrives at a recognition of the importance of these activities in reaching her goals. The reasons are usually financial. Displaced homemakers should have more opportunities to learn and earn at the same time. Programs like the one at the Baltimore Center for Displaced Homemakers have found the funding, initiative and creativity to develop a series of training options: Internships, Tuition Assistance, Self-Employment Assistance, On-the-Job Training and Non-Traditional Training. The Baltimore Center has been established longer than most, but it would be beneficial for many programs to develop training and education options in addition to individual counseling, recognition of transferable skills and job readiness workshops. One of the keys in this endeavor is effective linkage with other community resources, such as Vocational Rehabilitation and the business community. We have become aware of community resources such as Human Resources Development Institutions, LEAP programs of the National Urban League, and Educational Opportunity Centers. Displaced Homemaker programs must seek out other service providers; they must become brokers and advocates for displaced homemakers. Formation of a community-based advisory committee with representatives of agencies, institutions, businesses, unions and displaced homemakers is another step in the right direction.

One of the biggest problems is the lack of jobs in a stagnant economy, especially in rural areas. Some women may be content with traditional, entry-level jobs; for some, getting and retaining a job with a regular paycheck is the fulfillment of a goal, and this should be recognized. But every woman should be at least encouraged to consider jobs she would not have considered before. Programs which have the facilities to allow women a small amount of hands-on experience in non-traditional work are fortunate; if they do not have the facilities, they should seek them out. Development of good relationships with area businesses is also very important. At the Oakland, California Displaced Homemakers Center, for example, many large employers notify Center personnel of job openings before advertising to the general public. They have become "satisfied customers".

Displaced homemaker programs cannot be all things to all people, however. Most of the program directors we interviewed claimed above a 50% job placement rate, and some said that 90% of "graduates" were placed in jobs or further training. So results, in general, are good.

On the whole, we have found that program leaders are enthusiastic and firm in their dedication and commitment to provide service to displaced homemakers. Perhaps because of the grassroots origins of the movement and because many are or were displaced homemakers themselves, they are generally concerned about the effectiveness of their programs and eager to make changes for the better.

SECTION 7
SOME CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS

The following criteria are extensions of the discussion in the last section, and are based on the same sources. We have attempted to be quite general, leaving room for individual program differences.

A. Multi-source funding.

B. Outreach attempts and service to every segment of the community.

C. Innovative outreach techniques.

D. Advisory committee which includes representatives of community groups (including minority groups), service agencies, business and unions, if possible.

E. Intake service which includes information and referral for immediate individual problems.

F. Flexible programs to meet individual needs. Elements of the program should include personal and skill assessment, career exploration (what the displaced homemaker wants to do and can do) and methods for attaining goals.

G. Element of peer support (in group workshops, etc.).

H. Linkage with other agencies in community to further goals of training, education or job placement.

I. Job development and placement efforts, which include contact with the local business community.

J. Making displaced homemakers aware of non-traditional work option, and preferably efforts toward developing on-the-job training and apprenticeships.

K. Awareness of needs for auxiliary service such as transportation, child care, or health service. Creative approaches to help.

NOTE: Corrections need to be made on several entries in this bibliography. The corrected version will be forthcoming. Please do not disseminate this copy. Thank you.

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ON THE DISPLACED HOMEMAKER
AND RELATED TOPICS

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Legislation Affecting Displaced Homemakers
Being Alone
Family Relationships
The Mature Woman
Counseling Women For Education And Work
Education And The Mature Woman
Employment Of Women
Occupational Re-Entry Of Women
Vocational Education And The Mature Woman
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Washington, D.C. 20036

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c/o Business and Professional Women's Foundation
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Washington, D.C. 20036

EDC Education Development Center
55 Chapel St.
Newton, MA 02160

ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education
The National Center for Research in Vocational Education
The Ohio State University
1960 Kenny Rd.
Columbus, OH 43210

FWS *Feminism and Women's Studies*
Books on Demand and Doctoral Dissertations
University Microfilms International
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48106

WEAL Women's Equity Action League
805 15th St. NW, Suite 822
Washington, D.C. 20005

WEECN Women's Educational Equity Communications Network
Far West Laboratory for Research and Development
1855 Folsom St.
San Francisco, CA 94103

WS Washington State Commission for Vocational Education
Bldg. 17 Airdustrial Park
MS LS-10
Olympia, WA 98504

WSW *Women's Studies, Working Women*
A Dissertation Bibliography
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300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, MI. 48106

APPENDIX 1-A

STATUS OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKER LEGISLATION BY STATE *

Alabama	No known legislative plans.
Alaska	No legislation pending; background research in process.
Arkansas	Bill passed, no appropriations (1979).
Arizona	Bill introduced 1976-77-78; not introduced 1979. Plans for introducing 1980.
California	Bill passed 1976.
Colorado	Bill passed 1977. Re-enactment of 1979 still pending (6-79).
Connecticut	Bill introduced 1979; held in appropriations com. (6-79).
Delaware	Bill passed 1978.
Florida	Bill passed 1976; funds released.
Georgia	House resolution mandated DH advisory council (1977); report made Dec.1978.
Hawaii	Bill passed 1979; $75,000 appropriated.
Idaho	No known legislative plans.
Illinois	Bill passed.
Indiana	No known plans for legislation. Study committee at work - July 1979
Iowa	Bill introduced 1978-79 awaits 2nd session Jan.1980; appropriations passed.
Kansas	Bill introduced 1978 and 1979; died both years.
Kentucky	Bill passed 1978; no appropriations.
Louisiana	Bill passed 1978.
Maine	Bill passed 1977.
Maryland	Bill passed 1977 and 1979.
Massachusetts	Bill passed 1977; no funds appropriated.
Michigan	Bill passed 1979; $500,000 appropriated for rural, urban, and semi-urban progs.
Minnesota	Bill passed.
Missouri	Bill died 1978; no current plans.
Mississippi	Bill introduced 1978 and 1979; died both years.
Montana	Bill passed 1978; funds released from CETA proviso 1979.
Nebraska	Bill passed.
Nevada	Bill passed 1979; $36,000 appropriated for pilot prog. under state Bd. of Voc. Ed.

New Hampshire	Bill introduced 1979; held in Senate (6-79).
New Jersey	Bill passed 1979 ($25,000 to NJ Div on Women)
New Mexico	Bill passed 1977 (research & planning) and 1978 (created state office).
New York	Bill passed 1977. Amendments introduced 1979 pending; action exp. fall 1979.
North Carolina	Bill introduced 1979; provision for appropriations removed; awaiting action (6-79). Passed 6-79.
North Dakota	Bill passed 1979; no appropriations.
Ohio	Bill passed.
Oklahoma	Bill passed 1978.
Oregon	Bill passed 1977.
Pennsylvania	Bill introduced 1978; died. Introduced in 1979: in committee
Puerto Rico	No known plans for legislation.
Rhode Island	Bill passed.
South Carolina	Bill pending; in committee until Jan. 1980
South Dakota	Bill passed 1979; no appropriations.
Tennessee	Bill introduced 1978; died in Senate. Not introduced 1979; plans for 1980 unknown.
Texas	Bill passed 1977.
Utah	No known plans for legislation.
Vermont	No known plans for legislation.
Virginia	No known plans for legislation.
Washington	Bill passed 1979.
West Virginia	No current plans for legislation; Women's Commission interested.
Wisconsin	Bill passed 1978 w. $50,000 appropriation; appropriation pending 1979.
Wyoming	No known plans for legislation.

STATUS OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKER LEGISLATION

LEGISLATION PASSED

California
Colorado
Delaware
Florida
Hawaii
Illinois
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Michigan
Minnesota
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Rhode Island
Texas
Washington

LEGISLATION PASSED, NO APPROPRIATION

Arkansas
Kentucky
Massachusetts

North Dakota
South Dakota
Wisconsin

LEGISLATION PENDING

Connecticut
Iowa
New Hampshire
North Carolina - PASSED 6-79
South Carolina

BILL DIED

Kansas
Missouri
Mississippi
Pennsylvania
Tennessee

INTEREST, PLANS

Alaska
Arizona
Georgia
West Virginia

NO KNOWN PLANS

Alabama
Idaho
Indiana
Puerto Rico

Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Wyoming

* We would like to thank the Displaced Homemaker Network for compiling and supplying the information included in Appendix 1-A.

APPENDIX 1-B

STATE DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAM COORDINATORS

Colorado

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Colorado Displaced Homemaker Programs
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Jan Ortego, State Supervisor
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(Displaced Homemakers Network, Nov. 79)

APPENDIX 1-C

Vocational Education

Education Amendments of 1976 (P.L. 94-482)

Legislative Reference

"Subpart 2—Basic Grant

"AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS AND USES OF FUNDS

"SEC. 120. (a) From the sums made available for grants under this subpart pursuant to section 103, the Commissioner is authorized to make grants to States to assist them in conducting vocational education programs in accordance with the requirements of this subpart. 20 USC 2330.

"(b)(1) Grants to States under this subpart may be used, in accordance with five-year State plans and annual program plans approved pursuant to section 109, for the following purposes:

"(A) vocational education programs;

"(B) work study programs as described in section 121;

"(C) cooperative vocational education programs as described in section 122;

"(D) energy education programs as described in section 123;

"(E) construction of area vocational education school facilities;

"(F) support of full-time personnel to perform the duties described in section 104(b);

"(G) the provision of stipends, subject to the restriction contained in paragraph (2), which shall not exceed reasonable amounts, as prescribed by the Commissioner pursuant to regulations, for students entering or already enrolled in vocational education programs, if those students have acute economic needs which cannot be met under work-study programs;

"(H) placement services for students who have successfully completed vocational education programs, subject to the restriction contained in paragraph (2);

"(I) industrial arts programs where such programs will assist in meeting the purposes of this Act;

"(J) support services for women who enter programs designed to prepare individuals for employment in jobs which have been traditionally limited to men, including counseling as to the nature of such programs and the difficulties which may be encountered by women in such programs, and job development and job followup services;

"(K) day care services for children of students in secondary and postsecondary vocational education programs;

"(L) vocational education for—

"(i) persons who had solely been homemakers but who now, because of dissolution of marriage, must seek employment;

"(ii) persons who are single heads of households and who lack adequate job skills;

"(iii) persons who are currently homemakers and part-time workers but who wish to secure a full-time job; and

"(iv) women who are now in jobs which have been traditionally considered jobs for females and who wish to seek employment in job areas which have not been traditionally considered for job areas for females, and men who are now in jobs which have been traditionally considered jobs for males and who wish to seek employment in job areas which have not been traditionally considered job areas for males; and

"(M) construction and operation of residential vocational schools as described in section 124.

"(2) No funds shall be used for the purposes specified in subparagraph (G) or (H) of paragraph (1) unless the State board first makes a specific finding in each instance of funding that the funding of this particular activity is necessary due to inadequate funding in other programs providing similar activities or due to the fact that other services in the area are inadequate to meet the needs.

Vocational Education

Regulative Reference

RULES AND REGULATIONS

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS AND OTHER SPECIAL GROUPS

§ 104.621 Use of funds.

A State shall use funds under its basic grant (section 120 of the Act) in accordance with its approved five-year State plan and annual program plan to provide vocational education programs for the following special groups:

(a) Persons who had been homemakers but who now, because of dissolution of marriage, must seek employment;

(b) Persons who are single heads of households and who lack adequate job skills;

(c) Persons who are currently homemakers and part-time workers but who wish to secure a full-time job; and

(d) Women who are now in jobs which have been traditionally considered jobs for females and who wish to seek employment in job areas which have not been traditionally considered as job areas for females, and men who are now in jobs which have been traditionally considered jobs for males and who wish to seek employment in job areas which have not been traditionally considered as job areas for males.

(Secs. 107(b)(4)(B), 120(b)(1)(L); 20 U.S.C. 2307, 2330)

§ 104.622 Scope of programs.

The State shall fund programs, in accordance with the policies and procedures described in its approved five-year State plan pursuant to § 104.187(b), to assess and meet the needs of the groups described in § 104.621. These programs shall include:

(a) Organized educational programs necessary to prepare these special groups for employment, including the acquisition, maintenance and repair of instructional equipment;

(b) Special courses preparing these individuals in how to seek employment; and

(c) Provision of placement service for the graduate of these programs.

(Implements Sec. 120(b)(1)(L); 20 U.S.C. 2330.)

APPENDIX 1-D

"TITLE III—SPECIAL FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

"PART A—SPECIAL NATIONAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

"SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

29 USC 871.

"SEC. 301. (a) The Secretary shall use funds available under this title to provide services authorized under all titles of this Act and for employment and training programs that—

"(1) meet the employment-related needs of persons who face particular disadvantages in specific and general labor markets or occupations, including offenders, persons of limited English language proficiency, handicapped individuals, women, single parents, displaced homemakers, youth, older workers, individuals who lack educational credentials, public assistance recipients, and other persons whom the Secretary determines require special assistance;

"(2) are most appropriately administered from the national level, such as programs sponsored by public agencies or private organizations that conduct federally assisted activities in more than one State;

"(3) foster new or improved linkages between Federal, State, and local employment and training agencies and components of the private sector, such as the business community, organized labor, and community based organizations;

"(4) provide continued support for programs of demonstrated effectiveness;

"(5) eliminate or reduce critical skill shortages in the Nation's labor force; and

"(6) serve individuals who become unemployed as a result of large-scale loss of jobs in a locality, caused by the closing of a facility, mass layoffs, natural disasters, or similar circumstances;

Financial assistance for displaced homemakers.

"(b)(1)(A) The Secretary shall make available financial assistance to conduct programs to provide employment opportunities and appropriate training and supportive services (through multipurpose projects or otherwise) to displaced homemakers. Such training and supportive services shall include, but not be limited to, job training, job readiness services, job counseling, job search, and job placement services; outreach and information services, including information on available education opportunities; and referrals (through cooperative arrangements, to the maximum extent feasible) to health, financial management, legal, public assistance, and other appropriate supportive services in the community being served. To the maximum extent feasible, activities supported under this paragraph shall be coordinated with and supplement, but not supplant, activities supported under other titles of this Act and shall emphasize training and other employment related services for participants that are designed to enhance their employability and earnings. Programs shall concentrate on creating new jobs in the private sector for displaced homemakers in order to meet identified needs within the community. To the maximum extent feasible, supervisory, technical, and administrative positions within the programs shall be filled by displaced homemakers. Priority for participation in projects supported under this paragraph shall be given to displaced homemakers who, as provided in regulations which the Secretary shall prescribe, are most in need of services by virtue of age, education, training, household support obligations, and employability.

"(B) No funds available under this section shall be used for the purchase, construction, or major rehabilitation of facilities.

"(C) For the purposes of carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall reserve not more than 2 percent of the funds made available to carry out this title.

APPENDIX 1-E

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS NETWORK, INC.
c/o Business and Professional Women's Foundation
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Washington, D. C. 20036

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Region V

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Region IX

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APPENDIX 1-F
DOL/ETA DISPLACED HOMEMAKER REGIONAL COORDINATORS

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U.S. Dept. of Labor, ETA
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III
Edward Sciamanna
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3535 Market Street
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IV
Nancy Hawkins
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1371 Peachtree St., N.E.
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V
Janet McReynolds
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VI
Sarah Dee Rochers
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Kansas City, MO 64106
(816) 374-6411

VIII
Charles Vigil
U.S. Dept. of Labor, ETA
1961 Stout St.
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 837-4638

IX
Christine R. Ahlstromer
U.S. Dept. of Labor, ETA
450 Golden Gate Ave.
Box 36084
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 556-6172

X
Dean McCorkle
U.S. Dept. of Labor, ETA
909 First Ave.
Seattle, WA 98174
(206) 442-5572

APPENDIX 1-G

CETA Information Sheet

Excerpts from "Solicitation for Grant Applications

To Provide Employment and Training Opportunities for Displaced Homemakers"

"I. PURPOSE

To solicit applications for grants under the Displaced Homemaker Program, which is authorized by Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1978 (Public Law 95-524).

IV. PROGRAM PURPOSE

The Displaced Homemaker Program has three primary purposes:
--To provide a tailored program to address the specific needs of women who have not been in the labor force for a number of years.
--To improve the quality and increase the level of employment and training opportunities provided under CETA to displaced homemakers; to assist them in making the transition from home and economic dependency and to enhance their employability and economic self-sufficiency through provision of comprehensive employment and training services.
--To provide low income, unemployed individuals displaced from homemaking due to separation, divorce, or widowhood, or loss of earning capacity by the primary wage earner due to disability, with skills by which to obtain permanent unsubsidized employment and, where appropriate, to improve their skill levels and career opportunities in the labor force.

V. GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS AND PROGRAM INFORMATION

A. Only designated Fiscal Year 1980 Title II CETA prime sponsors are eligible to submit applications.... Each applicant may submit only one application....Applicants have flexibility in determining employment and training services to be provided for displaced homemakers....

B. Definitions
"Displaced Homemaker" means an individual who:
(a) Has not worked in the labor force for a substantial number of years but has, during those years, worked in the home providing unpaid services for family members. (Note the term "substantial number of years" as used for purposes of this program is interpreted to mean five years.) However, prime sponsors should be flexible in applying this interpretation consistent with the needs and composition of the total displaced homemaker population in their area. Up to 2,600 hours of employment during that period will not disqualify a person.)
(b)(1) Has been dependent on public assistance or on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income; or (2) Is receiving public assistance on account of dependent children in the home especially where such assistance will soon be terminated; ("will soon be terminated" means within two years) and (3) Is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.
[There follows definitions of the terms "economically disadvantaged", "family", "family income", "underemployed", and "unemployed". See Federal Register, Vol.44, No.65, Tuesday April 3, 1979, pp. 19997-20000 for these definitions].

C. Eligibility
Participation in activities funded under Title III Displaced Homemakers Program shall be limited to persons who meet eligibility requirements pursuant to 20 CFR 675.5-1 (all prime sponsor programs) and 20 CFR 675.5-2 (Title II-B), which states that a person shall be economically disadvantaged, and unemployed, underemployed, or in school.

D. Priority for Service
Priority shall be given displaced homemakers who are most in need of services by virtue of age, education, training, household support obligations, and employability....To carry out these requirements, prime sponsors shall utilize the following checklist for applicants to determine priority for services:
--Age: The higher the age, the greater the priority attached, particularly for those who are 40 years of age and over who face the additional handicap of age discrimination.
--Years of education: In general, the lower the number of years of education, the greater the priority attached. At the same time, the type of education received may not be appropriate to meet current job requirements and the number of years since the education was completed should be considered when determining priority.
--Type and amount of previous training: The more limited the previous training, the greater the priority.
--Number of persons supported: the greater the obligations for support, the greater the priority.
--Income: Resources available to the displaced homemaker (E.G., income available from other sources) should determine the kind and extent of service provided. The fewer the resources, the greater the priority.
--Number of years absent from the labor force: Generally, absence from the work force is related to skill obsolescence, thus resulting in a greater need for assistance to build skills which are in demand in the labor market. The more lengthly the absence, the greater the priority.
--Previous work experience: Prior work history, including the type of job, number of months of employment, and dates of employment for each job. Displaced homemakers with less work experience may have greater need for in-depth assistance.
Applicants may have more than one of these seven barriers to self-sufficiency. Displaced homemakers with multiple disadvantages, such as lack of education and work experience, and few resources, would merit higher priority. Projects should evaluate needs in the local labor area and design outreach and other program components accordingly, and should ensure service delivery to those persons most in need, including minority and older women.

V. STATEMENT OF WORK

The ETA is seeking applications which will address the barriers to employment which may be associated with age, lack of education or training, household support obligations, and prospects for employment. Within the population of displaced homemakers, applicants should focus their efforts on those persons who are most in need and who can benefit from CETA services.

A. Allowable activities or combinations of activities shall be any of the following: classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and services. Services include services to applicants (outreach and intake) and employment and training services (orientation to the world of work, crisis or peer counseling, employability assessment, job development, job search assistance, job referral and placement, vocational exploration), supportive services (health and medical services, child care, transportation, temporary shelter, assistance in securing bonds, family planning services, legal services, financial counseling, and post-termination services); and other activities (20 CFR 676.25).

C. Activities funded under this solicitation may supplement but not supplant activities available for displaced homemakers through the regular prime sponsor programs.

D. Applications must demonstrate how the project will link with any ongoing programs or service providers (CETA or nonCETA) such as WIN, public assistance, educational agencies, community-based organizations, etc., providing assistance to displaced homemakers in the prime sponsor's area. In those areas where there are WIN initiatives or projects for displaced homemakers, applicant should describe efforts directed at coordination with these projects.

E. Applications must be specific in describing the process for moving displaced homemakers into unsubsidized employment. This process may include: outreach and intake, assessment, skills identification, crisis or peer counseling, employment development plans, training, work experience, subsidized employment, job search assistance and followup procedures. Applications that propose involvement of displaced homemakers in implementing programs will be considered favorably.

VI. PROPOSAL RATING CRITERIA

...Applications will be evaluated for acceptability with emphasis on the following factors:

1. Needs and objectives....
2. Innovation...the extent to which the program design represents a significant departure from previous ways of serving displaced homemakers and lends itself to replication. To emphasize linkages and to assure nonduplication, applicants should describe other services to displaced homemakers being provided by other organizations or agencies in the prime sponsor(s) area.
3. Staff capability....The use of displaced homemakers in implementing programs will be considered favorably.
4. Potential program effectiveness...potential for providing effective and timely services....
5. Administrative capability....
6. Maximizing funds....Applications must demonstrate how funds will be provided from the CETA Title A, B, C, and D, VI, VII and/or Special Governor's Grant programs, WIN, Vocational Education, etc. and how these activities will interface....
7. Cost effectiveness....

VII. AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

The ETA has made up to $3.25 million available from Title III resources to be used nationwide to increase, to the maximum extent feasible, employment opportunities and appropriate training and supportive services (through multipurpose projects or otherwise) to displaced homemakers. The available funds will be awarded to applicants submitting the best proposals in response to this SGA. Grants will be awarded for a 12 month period commencing on November 1, 1979.

I	$150,000	IV	$723,450	VII	$150,000
II	368,350	V	540,600	VIII	150,000
III	365,700	VI	320,650	IX	331,250
				X	150,000

VIII. PROPOSAL COST RESTRICTIONS

In the interests of attracting and implementing a reasonable number of proposals and increasing the potential number of innovative and replicable projects, the ETA has established maximum cost restrictions per proposal of $150,000. Regional administrators may set their own minimum and maximum funding levels for a proposal to be considered within the $150,000 limit.

IX. ALLOWABLE COSTS

The requirements of 20 CFR 676 apply to any grant award under the SGA. The applicant's total administrative costs, including subgrants and contracts, shall be limited to those needed to effectively operate the program and shall not exceed 20% of the total funds requested.

X. CONTENT AND SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION

...In the case of a joint application...the total amount of funds that may be requested, including the specified maximums for administration, would be the totals of the maximum amount allowed (i.e., $150,000 x the number of prime sponsors in a joint agreement)....All completed applications are to be submitted to the Regional Administrator....The application will include: application for federal assistance, narrative description of the program, assurances and certifications, program planning summary, budget information summary....Applications must be received by September 14, 1979."

APPENDIX 1-H

CETA-SPONSORED

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION I

MASSACHUSETTS

State of Massachusetts

Executive Office of Economic Affairs
Charles F. Hurley Building
Government Center
Boston, Massachusetts 02114
Phone: (617) 727-7675

Project:	Homemaker Re-Entry Project in Fitchburg, Mass.
Funding:	Governor's Special Grant - $88,300
Description:	Provides an intensive transition step for 60 low-income women to analyze interests and capabilities as they prepare for the world of work.
Contact:	Bill Kazam (617) 342-6068

REGION II

NONE

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION III

MARYLAND

City of Hagerstown

Richard H. Barron, II, Director
Western Maryland Manpower Consortium
92 W. Washington Street
Hagerstown, Maryland 21740
Phone: (301) 791-3076

Project: New Directions for Women
Funding: Title I - $20,000
Description: Designed to provide counseling, workshops, job training services and employment assistance. The program will assist the displaced homemaker in becoming self-sufficient and job ready.

Contact: Vicki Sadehvandi, Program Coordinator (301) 791-3128

Montgomery County

David W. Goehring, Chief
Division of Labor Resources
8113 Fenton Street
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Phone: (301) 279-8360

Project: New Phase
Funding: Title VI - $78,200
Description: Provide counseling and referral services to displaced homemakers to assist them in re-entry into the labor market.

Contact: Becky Coughman (202) 565-7758

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION III (Continued)

PENNSYLVANIA

City of Philadelphia

Hugh Ferguson
Area Manpower Planning Council
1317 Filbert Street - 7th Floor
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
Phone: (215) 686-2100

Project:	Women in Transition
Funding:	Title VI - $108,447
Description:	Provides counseling services for women who are displaced, battered, widowed, etc. Also provides survival skills and referrals to agencies to help toward self-sufficiency.
Contact:	Jay Spestor (215) 686-8681

City of Pottsville

Frank Milewski
Schuylkill-Carbon Agency for Manpower
433 S. Center Street
Pottsville, Pennsylvania 17901
Phone: (717) 628-5215

Project:	Homemaker-Displaced Homemakers/Mature Workers Project
Funding:	Title VI - $120,368
Description:	Provides assistance to the elderly with general housekeeping chores, sewing and other projects within the home.

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION IV

FLORIDA

Manatee County

Regis Chapman
Administrator
Department of Human Resources
P. O. Box 1138
Bradenton, Florida 33505
Phone: (813) 748-0087

Project: Special Counseling Center
Funding: Title VI - Public Service Employment - $84,000
Description: Designed to serve displaced homemakers and mature workers who are in need of special counseling. The center will provide outreach, job development and conduct seminars.

Contact: Regis Chapman - Administrator (813) 748-0087

KENTUCKY

Fayette County

Susan B. Wurl
Acting Manpower Planning Director
Bluegrass Employment and Training Program
190 N. Upper Street
Lexington, Kentucky 40507
Phone: (606) 252-7505

Project: Project for Displaced Homemaker Women
Funding: Title VI - (Still in planning stage) - $25,000
Description Designed to determine needs and develop projects for displaced homemakers, PSE participants to use survey methods in determining needs. Needs assessment to coordinate interested persons agencies for the first twelve months.

Contact: Susan B. Wurl - Acting Manpower Planning Director (606) 252-7505

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION V

ILLINOIS

Palatine

William M. Doyle
Chief, Administrative Officer
Cook County
Cook County Building, Room-82
118 North Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602
Phone: (312) 443-8828

Project:	Displaced Homemakers
Funding:	Title I - $178,000
Description:	Provide counseling both individual and group, job readiness seminars including-week-orientation-job exploration-career development will be provided. Job placement will be a major focus of the proposed project.
Contact:	William M. Doyle, Chief, Administrative Officer (312) 397-3000, Ext. 518

MICHIGAN

County of Muskegon

Paul E. Roy, Jr., Director
Department of Employment and Training
Administration (ETA)
953 East Keating Avenue
Muskegon, Michigan 49442
Phone: (616) 724-6381

Project:	Women's Resource Center
Funding:	Title II-B - $64,500
Description:	Provides direction and assistance to instructors and counselors in CETA training activities in order to increase their awareness of the special problems of women; acts as a resource to employers, who are seeking or employing women. The program specifically targets welfare recipients, minority women, and mature/displaced homemakers.
Contact:	Paul E. Roy, Jr., Director (616) 724-6381

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION V (Continued)

MICHIGAN

City of Ann Arbor

Harold Turner
Director
CETA Program
City Center Building
220 E. Huron-Basement
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108

Project:	Ann Arbor Crises Walk-In Centers
Funding:	Title VI - $30,000
Description:	Provides Counseling and job placement services for battered women, Displaced Homemakers and any women who would be abused.
Contact:	Rachel Baumer, Director

REGION VI

LOUISIANA

County of Quachita

Steve Mansur, ETA Director
Quachita Parish Police Jury
300 Essex House
141-DiSiard
Monroe, Louisiana 71201
Phone: (318) 388-0313

Project:	Quachita Homemaker Project Quachita Council on Aging
Funding:	Title VI - $23,667
Description:	Provides employment for displaced homemakers and women with only limited skills in the domestic area.
Contact:	Steve Mansur, Director (318) 388-2083

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION VII

MISSOURI

City of Independence

Jake Simonitsch, Director
Office of Employment and Training
City Hall - 103 North Main
Independence, Missouri 64050
Phone: (816) 836-8300

Project:	Women Employable - Displaced Homemaker
Funding:	Title I - $77,175
Description:	Provides training for participants to gain skills, abilities and knowledge necessary to take charge of their own lives. Also provides a feeling of self worth, increasing knowledge of actual world of work, on-going counseling and supportive services.
Contact:	Jay Simonitsch, Director (816) 836-1700

REGION VIII

COLORADO

County of Pueblo

John Romero
Manpower Administrator
720 North Main Street, Suite 320
Pueblo, Colorado 81003
Phone: (303) 543-2951

Project:	Career Development Center for Displaced Homemakers
Funding:	Title VI - $50,000
Description:	Provides the community with a career development center for displaced homemakers, career counseling, testing job preparedness courses, job referrals and supportive services.
Contact:	Jose Esteban Ortega (303) 544-1972, Ext. 202

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION IX

CALIFORNIA

City of Los Angeles

Jerome Miller, General Manager
Community Development Department
200 H Spring Street, Room-309
Los Angeles, California 90012
Phone: (213) 485-5019

Project:	Displaced Homemaker Project
Funding:	Title VI - $172,802
Description:	Provides job recruitment, training, and placement for recently separated and divorced homemakers staffed by former displaced homemakers.
Contact:	Dave Gowsonski (213) 485-3914

Humboldt County

Dennis Brown, Manpower Director
21 Tamal Vista Boulevard, Suite 115
Corte Madera, California 94925
Phone: (415) 924-8220

Project:	Senior Citizen Home Convalescent Care Training Program
Funding:	Title I - $51,521
Description:	Provides classroom training and work experience for 20 participants who become advocates for elderly patients through seminars.
Contact:	Robert Garrison (707) 445-7715

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION IX (Continued)

CALIFORNIA

Orange County

Robert C. Nelson
Executive Director
Orange County Manpower Commission
433 Civic Center Drive West
Santa Ana, California 92701
Phone: (714) 834-6683

Project:	YWCA Employment Program for Mature Women
Funding:	Title I - $178,485
Description:	Program provides recruitment, assessment, orientation, classroom training, counseling, job development and appropriate referrals to other Manpower deliverers.
Contact:	Maria Mendoza (714) 834-3289

Sacramento/Yolo

Elza Minor, Jr.
Executive Director
Sacramento/Yolo Employment and Training Agency
1225 Eighth Street, Suite 260
Sacramento, California 95814
Phone: (916) 447-4380

Project:	Job Resource Center
Funding:	Title I - $25,000
Description:	Provides on-the-job training to displaced homemakers.
Contact:	Elizabeth deFrancesca (916) 920-6111 or Carol Budlove

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION IX (Continued)

CALIFORNIA

County of Santa Barbara

Harvey Clement, Director
County of Santa Barbara
CETA Program
1018 Garden Street
Santa Barbara, California 93101
Phone: (805) 966-7611, Ext. 451

Project: Displaced Homemakers Project
Funding: Title VI - $24,000
Description: Provides identification of women falling into categories of "displaced homemakers" to determine the extent of problems, training, social and employment needs through testing and inventory of their skills.

Contact: Shelley Bequet (805) 963-8971

REGION X

IDAHO

Boise

Idaho Manpower Consortium
Glenn Nichols, Executive Director
P. O. Box 35
Boise, Idaho 83735
Phone: (208) 384-2731

Project: Women in Transition
Funding: Title VI - $38,467
Description: Designed to develop displaced homemakers and chronically unemployed women's positive self-awareness and job seeking skills in a reinforcing structure. It is designed to assist the participant to overcome some of the barriers related to each of, or outmoded, job skills.

Contact: YWCA, Boise, Idaho, Ms. Jiny McAllister (208) 384-2731

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION X (Continued)

WASHINGTON

City of Seattle

Pierce County
Pierce County Manpower Planning
Pierce County Annex
2401 So. 35th Street
Tacoma, Washington 98409
Phone: (206) 593-4940

Project:	Displaced Homemakers/Mature Workers
Funding:	Title II and Title VI - $18,107
Description:	Designed to project employment specifically evaluated before allocations to our significant segment groups. Females, AFDC and which we are obligated to respond.
Contact:	Les Crowe, Director (206) 593-4940
Subgrantee:	Fort Steilacoom Community College

King County

King-Snohomish Manpower Consortium
1811 Smith Tower Building
506 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104
Phone: (206) 625-4769

Project:	Displaced Homemakers/Mature Workers
Funding:	Title VI - $10,920
Description:	Provides information, counseling and support for older (40+), particularly women who may have lived most of their lives with economic and emotional support (husband, family) and for varying reasons, these support systems no longer exist.
Contact:	Mr. Lee Pasquerella (206) 625-4769
Subgrantee:	Employment Security Department

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN

REGION X (Continued)

WASHINGTON

Vancouver

Clark County
James Massey, Administrator
Clark County - CETA
P. O. Box 5000
Vancouver, Washington 98663
Phone: (206) 699-2461

Project:	Displaced Homemakers
Funding:	Title VI - $11,731
Description:	Designed to accomplish several goals starting with raising the self-image of women who must, due to death or divorce of their spouse, cope with the myriads of problems encountered when they attempt to re-enter or enter for the first time, the job market.
Contact:	James Massey, Administrator (206) 699-2494

APPENDIX 1-I

SEX EQUITY COORDINATORS

ALABAMA..............................	Ms. Ann Turnham Smith Supervisor, Sex Role Stereotyping Division of Vocational Education State Department of Education Montgomery, Alabama 36130 (205) 832-5776
ALASKA...............................	Roy Henderson Coordinator, Sex Fair Programs Pouch F - Alaska Office Building Juneau, Alaska 99801 (907) 486 2980
ARIZONA.............................. *Ms. Marialyce Contour Wider Opportunities for Women Univ. of Arizona - Continuing Education, 1717 E. Speedway Tucson, AZ 85721 Tel. (602) 884-1787	Ms. Debbie Dillon Specialist, Sex Stereotyping State Department of Education Vocational Education Division 1535 West Jefferson Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007 (602) 255-5357
ARKANSAS.............................	Ms. Linda Beene Program Manager Vocational Equity Programs, VTE State Department of Education 1515 West 7th Street, Suite 220 Little Rock, Arkansas 72201 (501) 371-2974
CALIFORNIA...........................	Ms. Connie Gipson Consultant State Department of Education Vocational Education 721 Capitol Mall, 4th Floor Sacramento, California 95814 (916) 445-5079
COLORADO............................. *Mr. Wally Clark Regional Planner Colorado Central (address the same) -------------- (303) 839-3192	Ms. Dorothy Lawrence Supervisor, Sex Equity Division of Occupational Education State Board for Community Colleges 207 State Services Building Denver, Colorado 80203 (303) 839-3011

Note: * indicated Displaced Homemaker function has been assigned to this individual.

CONNECTICUT.......................... Ms. Carole Aiken
Consultant/Sex Eduity
Division of Vocational Education
State Department of Education
Box 2219
Hartford, Connecticut 06115
(203) 566-3430

DELAWARE............................. Ms. Carol O'Neill Mayhew
Coordinator, Sex-Equity Program
State Department of Education
Dover, Delaware 19901
(302) 678-4885

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA................. Ms. Eunice Wright-Jones
Sex-Equity Coordinator
Division of Vocational Education
Presidential Building
415 Twelfth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202 724-4178

*Mr. Junius George
Assistant to the
Assistant Superintendent
(address the same) ---------------

FLORIDA.............................. Ms. Charlotte Carney
Vocational Education Equity Coordinator
Division of Vocational-Technical Education
State Department of Education
Knott Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32304
(904) 488-7695 or 488-8961

GEORGIA.............................. Ms. Loydia Webber
Vocational Education Equity Coordinator
Office of Special Activities
231 State Office Building
State Department of Education
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
(404) 656-2591

*Ms. Frances King
Home Economics Education
Specialist
Division of Vocational - Technical Education
(address the same) ---------------

HAWAII............................... Ms. Barbara White
Coordinator of Special Services
University of Hawaii
Office of the State Director
of Vocational Education
2444 Dole Street, Bachman Hall
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
(808) 948-7461

IDAHO................................ Ms. Lianne Erdoisa McAllister
Vocational Education Equity Coordinator
State Department of Education
Len B. Jordan Building - 650-W. State St.
Boise, Idaho 83720
(208)384-3271

ILLINOIS............................ Ms. Jane Adair
Sex Equity Administrator
Adult, Vocational & Technical Education
Illinois Office of Education
Alvina Building - 4th Floor
100 North First Street
Springfield, Illinois 62777
(217) 782-7823

*Ms. Catherine A. Carter
Consultant, Consumer and Homemaking
Education, Board of Voc. Edu.
Rehabilitation, Division of Voc.
and Technical Education
1035 Outer Park Drive
Springfield, Illinois 62706
(217) 782-5098

INDIANA............................. Ms. Cecilia Hawkins
State Coordinator for Reduction
of Sex Bias
State Board of Vocational
and Technical Education
401 Illinois Building
17 West Market Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-1810

IOWA................................ Dr. Lenola Allen
Consultant
State Department of Education
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
(515) 281-4714

KANSAS.............................. Ms. Corena Mook
Vocational Education Equity Coordinator
State Department of Education
120 East 10th Street
Topeka, Kansas 66612
(913) 296-2091

Cheryl Henderoon
(address the same)----------------

KENTUCKY............................ Ms. Hazel Davis
Vocational Opportunity Coordinator
State Department of Education
Capitol Plaza Towers, Room 1017
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-2896

*Ms. Marilyn Fentress
Program Coordinator
Displaced Homemaker Center
Owensboro Public Schools
1335 W. Eleventh Street
Owensboro, Kentucky 43201
(502) 685-4964

LOUISIANA........................... Ms. Joy Joseph
Coordinator, Sex-Equity Programs
Division of Vocational Programs
State Department of Education
P.O. Box 44064
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
(504) 342-3522

Jan P. Ortego
State Supervisor of Displaced
Homemakers Services
(address the same)----------------

MAINE.................................
David McCullough
Dir./Consultant
Cooperative Education
(address the same)-----------------
(207) 289-3367

Mr. Edward Maroon
Affirmative Action Officer/Voc. Ed.
Department of Educational and
Cultural Services
State Department of Education
Augusta, Maine 04330
(207) 289-2796

MARYLAND..............................
*Joseph P. De Santis
Specialist, Postsecondary and
Adult Education

Ms. Marie Mayor
Coordinator
Vocational Education Division
State Department of Education
Box 8717 - Baltimore Washington
International Airport
Baltimore, Maryland 21240
(301) 796-8300 x504

MASSACHUSETTS.........................
*Mr. John Di Rienzo
State Coordinator for Industry -
Education - Labor
(address the same)----------------

Ms. Maureen V. Lynch
Sex Equity Coordinator
Division of Occupational Education
State Department of Education
31 St. James Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02115
(617) 727-8140

MICHIGAN.............................
Mrs. Nancy Jobe, Consultant
Higher Education Management
Services
Occupational Education Unit
Michigan Department of Education
(address the same)---------------
(517) 373-3360

Dr. Sara Lincoln
Sex Equity Coordinator for Voc. Ed.
Education Specialist
Vocational-Technical Education Services
P.O. Box 30009
Lansing, Michigan 48909
(517) 373-3370

MINNESOTA............................

Ms. Donna Boben
State Coordinator for
Expanded Career Choices
State Department of Education
Capitol Square Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
(612) 296-1866

MISSISSIPPI..........................

Ms. Judy McLarty
Program Officer
State Department of Education
P.O. Box 771
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
(601)354-6805

MISSOURI.............................

Ms. Georganna Hargadine
Vocational Education Equity Coordinator
State Department of Education
P.O. Box 480
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
(314) 751-3872

MONTANA.............................. Ms. Sally Moore
Consultant
Human Potential Development
Office of Public Instruction
State Capitol
Helena, Montana 59601
(406) 449-3126

NEBRASKA............................ Ms. Marge Hatheway
Director
Equal Educational Opportunity
in Vocational Education
State Department of Education
301 Centennial Mall South
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
(402) 471-2441

NEVADA.............................. Ms. Roberta Dowell
Director
Elimination of Sex Bias
and Sex Stereotyping
Vocational Education
State Department of Education
400 West King Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(702) 885-5700

NEW HAMPSHIRE....................... Dr. Nishma Duffy
Consultant in Equal Access Education
Division of Vocational-Technical Education
State Department of Education
105 Loudon Road
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
(603) 271-2387

NEW JERSEY.......................... Ms. Jacqueline Walker
Director, Office for Women in
Vocational Education
State Department of Education
225 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
(609) 292-2212

NEW MEXICO.......................... Mr. David Hunnicutt
Coordinator, Equal Vocational
Opportunity Program
Vocational Education Division
State Education Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

*Ms. Norma Milanovich
Dir., Ed. Edquity Pgm., Dept.
of Sec. & Adult Teacher Ed.
U.N.M. Albuquerque,
New Mexico 87131
(505) 277-2411

NEW YORK............................ Ms. Carol Jabonaski
Equity Coordinator
State Department of Education
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APPENDIX 1-J
DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

Status of Vocational Education Programs by State
FY '78

Alaska - none
Alabama - adult education - postsecondary
Arizona - data collection and publication of data for community colleges
Arkansas - in postsecondary schools
California - projects funded by vocational education through private organizations
Colorado - RFPs
Connecticut - RFPs
Delaware - coordination with Dept. of Labor
District of Columbia - in adult education and career education
Florida - in community colleges
Georgia - in home economics education department
Hawaii - no response as to location
Idaho - none
Illinois - in adult education
Indiana - needs assessments
Iowa - needs assessments
Kansas - needs assessments
Kentucky - in adult education department
Louisiana - Louisiana Bureau of Women Center, funded from 4/78-4/80
Maine - needs assessments
Maryland - Center for Displaced Homemakers
Massachusetts - needs assessments, RFPs
Michigan - needs assessments
Minnesota - in adult education
Mississippi - needs assessments in postsecondary schools
Missouri - Project Transition in a vocational-technical school, and New Direction Counselling Center
Montana - Displaced Homemakers Services Workshop held by Office of Public Instruction
Nebraska - monitoring State activity
Nevada - in community college
New Hampshire - none
New Jersey - meetings and state-wide conference
New Mexico - in postsecondary school
New York - in community colleges, coordination with manpower agencies
North Carolina - needs assessments in postsecondary schools
North Dakota - in home economics department in Minot public schools
Ohio - needs assessments
Oklahoma - needs assessments, RFPs, center at Moore-Norman Area Vocational Technical School
Oregon - data collection

Pennsylvania	-	None
Rhode Island	-	planning coordination with State-funded program
South Carolina	-	needs assessment for vocational education centers
South Dakota	-	RFPs
Tennessee	-	Homemakers Back to Work Program in technical and vocational high school
Texas	-	center at University of Texas, Arlington
Utah	-	in vocational technical community college
Vermont	-	in vocational technical centers
Virginia	-	in a community college
Washington State	-	in community colleges
West Virginia	-	career counselling in vocational education schools and non-traditional exploration program in Arch Moore Technical Center
Wisconsin	-	identification of existing services
Wyoming	-	in home economics education department in community college.

Harriet Medaris
8/78

APPENDIX 1-K

96TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3005

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow employers a tax credit for hiring displaced homemakers.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 1979

Ms. FERRARO introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

---

A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow employers a tax credit for hiring displaced homemakers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (1) of section 51(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to members of targeted groups) is amended—

(1) by striking out "or" at the end of subparagraphs (E) and (F);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of subparagraph (G) and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and "or,"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(H) a displaced homemaker (as defined by paragraph (7) of section 3 of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act Amendments of 1978 (29 U.S.C. 802).".

SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall apply with respect to amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 1978, in taxable years after such date.

○

APPENDIX 1-K_1

96TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 464

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to expand the category of targeted groups for whom the new employee credit is available to include displaced homemakers.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 22, 1979

Mr. INOUYE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

---

A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to expand the category of targeted groups for whom the new employee credit is available to include displaced homemakers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (1) of section 51(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to members of targeted groups) is amended—

(1) by striking out "or" at the end of subparagraphs (E) and (F),

(2) by striking out the period at the end of subparagraph (G) and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and "or", and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(H) a displaced homemaker (as defined in paragraph (7) of section 3 of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Amendments of 1978 (29 U.S.C. 802)."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall apply with respect to amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 1978, in taxable years ending after such date.

○

APPENDIX 1-K_2

96TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4602

To provide training, counseling, and services for displaced homemakers.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1979

Mr. LAFALCE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

---

A BILL

To provide training, counseling, and services for displaced homemakers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Displaced Homemakers Assistance Act".

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds that—

(1) homemakers are an unrecognized and unpaid part of the national work force who make an invaluable contribution to the welfare and economic stability

of the Nation but who receive no health, retirement, or unemployment benefits as a result of their labor;

(2) an increasing number of homemakers are displaced in their middle years from their family role and left without any source of financial security because of divorce, the death of their spouse, or the loss of family income;

(3) displaced homemakers often are subject to discrimination in employment because of age, sex, and lack of any recent paid work experience; and

(4) displaced homemakers often are without any other source of income because—

(A) they are ineligible for social security benefits because they are too young, or because they are divorced from the family wage earner;

(B) they are ineligible for Federal welfare assistance if they are not physically disabled and their children are past a certain age;

(C) they are ineligible for unemployment insurance because they have been engaged in unpaid labor in the home.

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to require the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish Multipurpose Service Centers to provide necessary training, counseling, and services for displaced homemakers so that they may enjoy the independence and economic security vital to a productive life.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "displaced homemaker" means an individual who—

(A) has worked in the home for a substantial number of years providing unpaid household services for family members;

(B) is not gainfully employed;

(C) has had, or would have, difficulty in securing employment; and

(D) has been dependent on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by such income, has been dependent on Federal assistance but is no longer eligible for such assistance, or is supported as the parent of minor children by Government assistance or spousal support but whose children are within two years of reaching their majority;

(2) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

MULTIPURPOSE SERVICE CENTERS

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary is authorized and directed to establish a minimum of fifty Multipurpose Service Centers for displaced homemakers (hereinafter referred to as "Centers") not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) Each Center shall include the following services:

(1) job counseling services which shall—

(A) be specifically designed for displaced homemakers; and

(B) operate to counsel displaced homemakers with respect to appropriate job opportunities;

(2) job training and job placement services which shall—

(A) develop, by working with State and local government agencies and private employers, training and placement programs for jobs in the public and private sectors;

(B) assist displaced homemakers in gaining admission to existing public and private job training programs and opportunities; and

(C) assist in identifying community needs and creating new jobs in the public and private sectors;

(3) health education and counseling services in cooperation with existing health programs with respect to—

(A) general principles of preventative health care;

(B) health care consumer education, particularly in the selection of physicians and health care services, including, but not limited to, health maintenance organizations, and health insurance;

(C) family health care and nutrition;

(D) alcohol and drug addiction; and

(E) other related health care matters;

(4) financial management services which provide information and assistance with respect to insurance, taxes, estate and probate problems, mortgages, loans, and other related financial matters;

(5) educational services, including—

(A) outreach and information about courses offering credit through secondary or postsecondary education programs, including bilingual programming where appropriate; and

(B) information about such other programs which are determined to be of interest and benefit to displaced homemakers by the Secretary;

(6) legal counseling and referral services; and

(7) outreach and information services with respect to Federal employment, education, health, public assistance, and unemployment assistance programs which

the Secretary determines would be of interest and benefit to displaced homemakers.

(c) Supervisory, technical, and administrative positions relating to Centers established under this Act shall, to the maximum extent feasible, be filled by displaced homemakers.

(d) Trainees in a program established under subsection (b)(2) of this section, who have demonstrated a financial need to the satisfaction of the Secretary, shall be paid a stipend not less than the Federal minimum wage, established by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) while engaged in such program.

SELECTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF CENTERS

SEC. 5. (a) In selecting sites for the Centers established under section 4 of this Act, the Secretary shall consider—

(1) the location of any existing facilities for displaced homemakers and of any existing services similar to those listed in section 4(b), which might be incorporated into a Center;

(2) the needs of each State, and of the various regions of the country for a Center (although the Secretary shall not be required to select a site in each State); and

(3) the needs of both urban and rural communities.

(b) As soon as possible after the selection of a particular site for a Center under subsection (a), and in any case not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall select a public or nonprofit private organization to administer each Center. The selection of such an organization shall be made after consultation with State and local government agencies, and shall take into consideration the experience and capability of such organizations in administering the services to be provided by the Center.

(c) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to the organizations selected under subsection (b) for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the Centers created under this Act. Each organization shall be eligible for grants equal to 90 per centum of the total cost of establishing and maintaining a Center under the following circumstances:

(1) an initial grant equal to 90 per centum of the total cost of establishing a Center shall be made when funds equal to 10 per centum of such costs have been committed by the State;

(2) grants equal to 90 per centum of the total cost of maintaining a Center shall be made for each fiscal year, or part thereof, after the enactment of this Act, when funds equal to 10 per centum of such costs have been committed by the State during that fiscal year.

(d) As soon as practicable and in any case not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue regulations prescribing the standards which shall be met by each Center in accordance with the policies set forth in this Act. Continuing grants for the maintenance of each Center shall be contingent upon the determination by the Secretary, based upon evaluations under section 6 of this Act, that the Center is in compliance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(e) The Secretary shall consult and cooperate with the Secretary of Labor, the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, the Commissioner of the Administration on Aging, and such other persons in the executive branch of the Federal Government as the Secretary considers appropriate, to facilitate the coordination of Centers established under this Act with existing Federal programs of a similar nature.

EVALUATION

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary, in consultation with appropriate heads of executive agencies shall prepare and furnish to the Congress evaluations of the Centers established under this Act including—

(1) a thorough assessment of each Center; and

(2) recommendations concerning the administration and expansion of such Centers at the local, State, and Federal levels.

(b) The Secretary shall submit to the Congress the first of the evaluations required by subsection (a) of this section not later than eighteen months after the date of enactment of this Act. Subsequent evaluations shall be made every two years.

STUDY OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary, in consultation with appropriate heads of executive agencies shall prepare and furnish to the Congress a study to determine the feasibility of and appropriate procedures for allowing displaced homemakers to participate in—

(1) programs established under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 801 et seq.);

(2) work incentive programs established under section 432(b)(1) of the Social Security Act;

(3) related Federal employment, education, and health assistance programs; and

(4) programs established or benefits provided under Federal and State unemployment compensation laws by consideration of full-time homemakers as workers eligible for such benefits or programs.

(b) The Secretary shall submit to Congress the reports required by subsection (a) of this section not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act. The final report shall contain a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the studies conducted under section 7, together with such recommendations for legislative or other action as the Secretary may consider appropriate.

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 8. The Secretary may, in carrying out the provisions of this Act, accept, use, and dispose of contributions of money, services, and property.

NONDISCRIMINATION

SEC. 9. No person in the United States shall on the ground of sex, age, race, color, religion, or national origin be excluded from participating in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds made available under this Act.

○

APPENDIX 1-K_3

96TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1542

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals to compute the amount of the deduction for payments into retirement savings on the basis of the compensation of their spouses, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 25, 1979

Mr. TRIBLE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

---

A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals to compute the amount of the deduction for payments into retirement savings on the basis of the compensation of their spouses, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (2) of section 219(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to retirement savings) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) MARRIED INDIVIDUALS.—

"(A) MAXIMUM DEDUCTION.—The maximum deduction under subsection (b)(1) shall be computed separately for each individual.

"(B) INDIVIDUALS WHO RECEIVE LESS COMPENSATION THAN THEIR SPOUSES.—If any individual—

"(i) has less compensation for the taxable year than the compensation of the spouse of such individual for such year; and

"(ii) is qualified under this section, or would so qualify except for the fact that such individual has no compensation for the taxable year,

than such individual shall, for purposes of this section, be treated as having compensation includible in the gross income of such individual equal to the compensation includible in the gross income of the spouse of such individual.

"(C) DETERMINATION OF MARITAL STATUS.—For purposes of this section, the determination of whether an individual is married shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section 143(a).".

SEC. 2. (a) Section 220 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to retirement savings for certain married individuals) is repealed.

(b)(1) Paragraph (10) of section 62 of such Code (relating to adjusted gross income defined) is amended by striking out "and the deduction allowed by section 220 (relating to retirement savings for certain married individuals)".

(2) Paragraph (6) of section 219(b) of such Code (relating to retirement savings) is repealed.

(3) Subparagraph (C) of section 219(c)(5) of such Code (relating to excess contribution treated as made in subsequent year for which there is an unused limitation) is amended by striking out "or section 220".

(4) Paragraph (2) of section 408(c) of such Code (relating to individual retirement accounts) is amended by striking out "(or spouse of an employee or member)".

(5) Paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 408(d) of such Code (relating to tax treatment of distributions) are each amended by striking out "or 220" each place it appears.

(6) Subsection (a) of section 415 of such Code (relating to limitations on benefits and contributions under qualified plans) is amended—

(A) by striking out "Except as provided in paragraph (3), in the case" in paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "In the case"; and

(B) by striking out paragraph (3).

(7) Paragraph (12) of section 3401(a) of such Code (relating to definition of wages) is amended by striking out "or 220(a)".

(8) Section 4973 of such Code (relating to excess contributions to individuals retirement accounts, etc.) is amended—

(A) by striking out "or section 220 (determined without regard to subsection (b)(1) thereof), whichever is appropriate" in the last sentence of subsection (a);

(B) by striking out "or 220" in subsections (b)(1)(B) and (b)(2)(C); and

(C) by striking out "and 220(c)(6)" in subsection (b)(2)(C).

(9) Subsection (d) of section 6047 of such Code (relating to other programs) is amended by striking out "or 220(a)".

SEC. 3. The amendments made by the first section and section 2 of this Act and the repeals made in section 2 of this Act shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1978.

○

APPENDIX 2-A

WOMEN IN POPULATION, 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER, MARCH 1976, BY CETA TITLE IIB ELIGIBILITY, DISPLACED HOMEMAKER STATUS, AGE, AND RACE-ETHNICITY

Source: Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor, based on income & education survey, Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

		TOTAL U.S.			REGION 1			REGION 2		
		Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority
22 and over	Total Population*	68.7	57.51	11.24	3.97	3.77	------	8.61	6.99	1.62
	Total Displaced*	4.13	3.14	.99	.19	.17	------	.52	.38	.14
	Eligible Displaced*	2.81	1.99	.81	.12	.10	------	.34	.22	.12
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	18.7%	18.9%	18.3%	16.6%	16.4%	------	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%
40 and ↑	Total Population	41.1	35.4	5.7	2.42	2.35	------	5.32	4.55	.77
	Total Displaced	3.38	2.63	.76	.15	.14	------	.43	.33	.10
	Eligible Displaced	2.26	1.64	.62	.93	.85	------	.28	.19	.09
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	22.8%	22.3%	24.5%	20.7%	20.1%	------	25.6%	24.3%	28.9%
55 → ∞	Total Population	23.3	20.53	2.73	1.41	1.38	------	2.96	2.64	-----
	Total Displaced	2.1	1.7	.39	.88	.85	------	.24	.21	-----
	Eligible Displaced	1.3	1.0	.30	.52	.49	------	.15	.12	-----
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	20.3%	20.1%	21,1%	17.6%	17.4%	------	21.0%	22.0%	-----

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* Numbers in these categories are in millions.

WOMEN IN POPULATION, 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER, MARCH 1976, BY CETA TITLE IIB ELIGIBILITY, DISPLACED HOMEMAKER STATUS, AGE, AND RACE-ETHNICITY

Source: Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor, based on income & education survey, Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

		REGION 3			REGION 4			REGION 5		
		Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority
22 and over	Total Population	7.86	6.72	1.14	11.59	9.09	2.50	14.10	12.6	1.50
	Total Displaced	.49	.40	.97	.92	.67	.25	.76	.61	.15
	Eligible Displaced	.34	.26	.77	.67	.46	.21	.50	.38	.12
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	20.9%	21.8%	18.3%	20.5%	21.9%	17.9%	18.7%	18.0%	21.4%
40 and ↑	Total Population	4.77	4.17	.60	7.16	5.73	1.44	8.34	7.63	.71
	Total Displaced	.41	.33	.76	.78	.57	.20	.61	.50	.12
	Eligible Displaced	.28	.22	.61	.57	.40	.17	.39	.30	.10
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	25.1%	25.4%	24.3%	23.8%	24.9%	21.6%	23.0%	21.0%	33.2%
55 → ∞	Total Population	2.67	2.38	-----	4.18	3.39	.78	4.68	4.36	------
	Total Displaced	.24	.20	-----	.47	.35	.12	.38	.32	------
	Eligible Displaced	.15	.12	-----	.33	.24	.10	.23	.18	------
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	21.2%	21.5%	-----	20.6%	21.1%	19.6%	20.8%	19.3%	------

WOMEN IN POPULATION, 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER, MARCH 1976,
BY CETA TITLE IIB ELIGIBILITY, DISPLACED HOMEMAKER STATUS, AGE, AND RACE-ETHNICITY
Source: Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor, based on income & education survey, Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

		REGION 6			REGION 7			REGION 8		
		Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority
22 and over	Total Population	6.87	5.11	1.76	2.47	2.28	-----	3.07	2.86	------
	Total Displaced	.42	.28	.15	.14	.12	-----	.13	.11	------
	Eligible Displaced	.30	.18	.12	.10	.07	------	.08	.06	------
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	16.3%	16.7%	15.6%	17.2%	15.7%	-----	13.5%	13.0%	------
40 and ↑	Total Population	4.05	3.15	.9	1.53	1.42	-----	1.77	1.68	-----
	Total Displaced	.36	.24	.12	.12	.10	-----	.10	.09	-----
	Eligible Displaced	.26	.16	.10	.07	.06	-----	.06	.05	-----
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	20.3%	19.7%	21.5%	20.0%	18.2%	-----	16.2%	15.8%	-----
55 → ∞	Total Population	2.27	1.83	-----	.94	.88	-----	1.02	.98	-----
	Total Displaced	.23	.17	-----	.08	.07	-----	.07	.07	-----
	Eligible Displaced	.16	.11	------	.05	.04	-----	.04	.04	-----
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	18.5%	18.5%	------	18.4%	15.9%	-----	16.7%	16.3%	------

WOMEN IN POPULATION, 16 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER, MARCH 1976, BY CETA TITLE IIB ELIGIBILITY, DISPLACED HOMEMAKER STATUS, AGE, AND RACE-ETHNICITY

Source: Women's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor, based on income & education survey, Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

		REGION 9			REGION 10					
		Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority
22 and over	Total Population	8.01	6.04	1.98	2.20	2.06	------			
	Total Displaced	.46	.32	.14	.11	.10	------			
	Eligible Displaced	.30	.19	.11	.07	.06	------			
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	18.5%	19.2%	17.4%	16.7%	16.7%	------			
40 and ↑	Total Population	4.50	3.55	.95	1.23	1.17	------			
	Total Displaced	.34	.25	.09	.08	.08	------			
	Eligible Displaced	.21	.14	.07	.05	.04	------			
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	22.8%	22.5%	23.4%	20.6%	20.2%	------			
55 → ∞	Total Population	2.43	2.03	------	.70	.67	------			
	Total Displaced	.22	.18	------	.05	.05	------			
	Eligible Displaced	.14	.10	------	.03	.03	------			
	Elig. Dis. as % Elig.	23.4%	23.4%	------	18.5%	18.6%	------			

DEFINITIONS

Displaced Homemakers

Displaced homemakers were defined, for these tabulations, to include the following groups:

A. Women, 22 years of age and over (in 1976), receiving AFDC (during 1975), with youngest child 16 or 17 years old;

B. Women not on AFDC (in 1975) who were widowed, divorced, separated or married with a disabled spouse (in 1976) and:

   1. Out of the labor force for 5 or more years or never worked; and were under age 65, or

   2. Out of the labor force for less than 5 years (in March 1976), under age 65, and worked under 500 hours in 1975, or

C. In the labor force in 1976 and worked fewer than 500 hours in 1975.

This definition was adopted for statistical purposes only and does not coincide precisely with the definition of displaced homemaker as published in the Regulations. For example, male displaced homemakers and single persons caring for selected relatives are not included in the tabulations because of their small numbers.

Eligibility for Title II-B

A person was eligible for Title II-B if:

A. The person was economically disadvantaged, as defined below, and any of the following:

B. The person was unemployed in March 1976, or

C. The person was employed part-time for economic reasons in March 1976; or

D. 1. The person's major activity was school in March 1976, or

   2. The person earned less than or equal to the minimum wage ($2.10 an hour in 1975).

Economically Disadvantaged

A person was economically disadvantage if:

A. The person received welfare, or

B. The person's family income was below the poverty cutoff, or

C. The person's family income (defined in the CETA Regulation) was less than 70 percent of the lower living standard defined by BLS in 1975, or

D. The person was disabled, as defined below.

Disabled

Disability is defined as:

1. The person's (spouse's) health kept them from working at all; or
2. The person (spouse) works only occasionally or irregularly due to health.

Family Income

CETA family income was defined to include all income less veterans payments, welfare, and other items, enumerated in the Regulations.

APPENDIX 3-A
A LISTING OF LOCAL PROGRAMS WHICH SERVICE DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

ALABAMA

*Displaced Homemakers Project
Women's Center
Enterprise State Junior College
Enterprise, AL 36330
Linda C. Wilson, Proj. Dir.
(205) 347-2623

ALASKA

Displaced Homemaker Project
Alaska Women's Resource Center
P. O. Box 188
Anchorage, AK 99510
Sharon White, Proj. Coord.
(907) 278-9047

Displaced Homemaker Program of Fairbanks
Regional Adult Learning Center
P. O. Box 74278
Fairbanks, AK 99707
Gene Kingrea, Prog. Dir.
(907) 456-8473

Inner Dimensions: Homemaker Re-Entry Program
South East Regional Resource Center
538 Willoughby Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801
Wyla Coughlin, Proj. Dir.
(907) 586-6806

ARIZONA

*Arizona Action for Displaced Homemakers, Inc.
607 N. 3rd Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 95003
Joann Phalen, Coord.
(602) 252-0918

*PHASE - Project for Homemakers in Arizona Seeking Employment
University of Arizona - Continuing Ed.
1717 E. Speedway, Room 3212
Tucson, AZ 85719
Lynn O'Hern-Williams, Dir.
(602) 626-3902

Women in Transition
Arizona Western College
2098 Third Avenue
Yuma, AZ 85364

ARKANSAS

*Displaced Homemaker
Crowley's Ridge Development Council
P. O. Box 1497
Jonesboro, AR 72401
Priscilla Scanlon, Dir.
(501) 935-8610

CALIFORNIA

Women's Center
Chaffey Community College
5885 Haven Avenue
Alta Loma, CA 91701
Jeanne Hamilton, Dir.
(714) 987-1737

Displaced Homemaker Project
Women's Resources for Work
517 Third Street
Eureka, CA 95501
Judy Wood, Proj. Coord.
(707) 442-3773

*Displaced Homemakers Project of Older Americans Organization
431 E. Olive Avenue
Fresno, CA 93728
Gay L. Kennedy, Dir.
(209) 485-7908

* Indicates program which supplied data for our report on local programs.

YWCA Women's Center for New Directions
1600 M St.
Fresno, CA 93721
Betty True-Gruen, Dir.
(202) 237-4701

Displaced Homemaker Program
Career Planning Center, Inc.
2260 W. Washington Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90018
Joan Suter, Prog. Dir.
Eleanor Hoskins, CPC Dir.
(213) 735-1325 or 273-8123

*Displaced Homemaker Project
Merced College - Continuing Education
3600 M St.
Merced, CA 95340
Lynn D. Moock, Coord.
(209) 723-4321 x291

Displaced Homemakers Center, Inc.
Mills College
P. O. Box 9996
Oakland, CA 94613
Milo Smith, Dir.
(415) 632-3205

Crossroads Program
Cosumnes River College
8401 Center Parkway
Sacramento, CA 95823
Alleen Murdock, Dir.
(916) 421-1000 x381

Displaced Homemaker Project
Fremont School for Adults
2420 N Street
Sacramento, CA 95816
Virgil Price, Proj. Adm.
(916) 454-8748

Displaced Homemaker Project
PROVEN Seniors Program
San Diego KIND Corporation
927 C St.
San Diego, CA 92101
Rhetta Alexander, Dir.
(714) 239-7751

*Displaced Homemakers Service
San Diego Community College District
5350 University Ave.
San Diego, CA 92105
Phyllis Cooper, Proj. Leader
(714) 280-7610 x286

*Employment Program for Mature Women
South Orange County YWCA
1411 N. Broadway
Santa Ana, CA 92706
Lois Morgan, Prog. Coord.
(714) 542-3577

Displaced Homemaker Project
924 Anacapa
Lobero Building, Suite 4BC
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Evelyn Ouellette, Dir.
(805) 966-5330

Displaced Homemaker Project
406 N. McClelland St.
Santa Maria, CA 93454
(satellite - see Santa Barbara)
(805) 925-7817

*Working Women, Inc.
P. O. Box 7038
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
Sandra Sweitzer/Linda Lindsay, Co. Dirs.
(707) 523-3167

Women in Transition Community Programs
Center for Self-Reliant Education
De Anza College/Sunnyvale
808 W. McKinley Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Celeste Brody, Proj. Dir.
(408) 737-9212

Displaced Homemakers Resource Center
Victory Valley YMCA
P. O. Box 1249
Victorville, CA 92392
Margaret Jensen, Dir.
(714) 245-0171

COLORADO

Boulder County Women's Resource Center
1406 Pine St.
Boulder, CO 80302
Susan Milner, Prog. Dir.
(303) 447-9670

Displaced Homemaker Program
Women's Resource Agency
25 N. Spruce St. #309
Colorado Springs, Co 80905
Ethel Tamblyn, DH Coord.
(303) 471-3170

*Mi Casa Women's Resource Center
1045 W. 10th Ave.
Denver, CO 80204
Janelle Martin, Dir.
(303) 573-1302

Displaced Homemaker Project
Elizabeth Stone Resource Center
340 E. Mountain Ave.
Ft. Collins, CO 80524
Marilyn Boyer/Elaine Courtney, Dirs.
(303) 484-1902

Displaced Homemaker Program
Colorado Mountain College -Commun. Ed.
526 Pine
Glenwood Springs CO 81601
Dave Beyer, Proj. Dir.
(303) 945-9196

Women's Center
Community College of Denver, Red Rocks
12600 W. 6th Ave.
Golden, CO 80401
Joyce Forney, Coord.
(303) 988-6160 x213

Displaced Homemaker Program
Women's Resource Center
1059 Rood Ave.
Grand Junction, CO 81501
Phyllis Carpenter, Prog. Coord.
(303) 243-0190

Pueblo Vocational Community College
900 West Orman Avenue
Pueblo, CO 81004
Vera Estrada, Coord. Dir.

*Women's Resource Center
Arapahoe Community College
5900 S. Santa Fe Drive
Littleton, CO 80123
Shirley Nickel, Dir.
(303) 794-1550 x410

Virginia Neal Blue Women's Resource Center
238 Main Street #25
Montrose, CO 81401
Lael Van Riper, Dir.
(303) 249-7733

Pueblo Women's Career Development Center
330 Lake Ave.
Pueblo, CO 81004
Fern Lea Latino, Dir.
(303) 544-2192 or 2193

Displaced Homemaker Project
Women's Center
Community College of Denver, North
2645 W. 112th Ave.
Westminster, CO 80030
Dixie Darr, Proj. Dir.
(303) 466-8811 x466

*Emerge - Displaced Homemaker Program
Colorado Northwestern Community College
P.O. Box 9010
Steamboat Springs, CO 80477
Jeanette Podunovich
(303) 879-3288

CONNECTICUT

Women Helping Women Program YWCA
1862 E. Main St.
Bridgeport, CT 06610
Swarna Raghuvir, Prog. Dir.
(203) 334-6154

*Women's Center/Cooperative Education
Asnuntuck Community College
P. O. Box 68
Enfield, CT 06082
Joan Rueter/Hank Bennett, Dirs.
(203) 745-1603 x26 or x42

The Counseling Center
Hartford College for Women
1283 Asylum Ave.
Hartford, CT 06105
Mary Merritt, Dir.
Sharon T. Shepela, Dir. Research
(203) 236-5838

Women's Employment Resource Center
216 Crown Street, Room 405
New Haven, CT 06510
Ruth Cohen, Adm.
(203) 624-2331 or 787-0540

Center for Displaced Homemakers
Stamford Area CETA
422 Summer Street
Stamford, CT 06901
Norma Abrahams, Dir.
(203) 348-4263 x265

DELAWARE

*Delaware Displaced Homemakers Center
James Williams Service Center
805 River Road
Dover, DE 19901
Theresa del Tufo, Coord.
(302) 678-4540 or 4510

*Delaware Displaced Homemakers Center
New State Office Building
820 N. French St. 6th Fl.
Wilmington, DE 19801
Theresa del Tufo, Coord.
(302) 571-2714 or 2715

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Hannah Harrison Career School
4470 MacArthur Blvd. N.W.
Washington, DC 20007
Anne K. Milkes, Dir.
(202) 333-3500

FLORIDA

Manatee County Displaced Homemaker Program
405 6th Ave., East
Bradenton, FL 33508
Margot Joynes, Dir.
(813) 748-2761 or 747-4611

Dept. of HRS Displaced Homemaker Program
1100 Cleveland St. 7th Fl.
Clearwater, FL 33515
Rebecca Stutchin, Coord.
(813) 461-1616 x271

*Fresh Start for Displaced Homemakers
Daytona Beach Comm. College - Women's Center
P. O. Box 1111
Daytona Beach, FL 32015
Sue Rollins, Proj. Dir.
(904) 255-8131 x326

Re-Discovery - Displaced Homemaker Program
Lee County CETA
3800 Michigan Ave.
Fort Myers, FL 33905
Emma Dunmire, Prog. Adm.
(813) 334-8184

Challenge: The Displaced Homemaker
Florida Junior College at Jacksonville
101 W. State St.
Jacksonville, FL 32202
Elaine R. Smith, Coord.
(904) 633-8316 or 8319

*Displaced Homemaker Center YWCA
210 N.E. 18th St.
Miami, FL 33132
Carol Klopfer, Proj. Dir.
(305) 377-8161

*Displaced Homemakers Resource Center
Adult/Community Education Program
Collier County Public Schools
3045 Davis Blvd.
Naples, FL 33942
Linda M. Milone, Center Coord.
(813) 774-4003

*Displaced Homemaker Program
Center for Continuing Education for Women
Valencia Community College
P. O. Box 3028
Orlando, FL 32802
Beatrice Ettinger, Center Dir.
Virginia Stuart, Prog. Coord.
(305) 299-5000 x526

*Displaced Homemaker Program
Women's Resource Center
240 N. Washington Blvd. 7th Fl.
Sarasota, FL 33577
Miriam Krieg
*813) 366-1707

Women's Living and Learning Program
St. Petersburg Junior College - Continuing Education
P. O. Box 13489
St. Petersburg, FL 33733
Jane Maddox, Dir.
(813) 546-0011 x289

*Center for Creative Employment
P. O. Box 1326
Tallahassee, FL 32302
Pat Schwallie, Dir.
(904) 222-3824

*Women's Survival Center, Inc.
305 Hyde Park Ave.
Tampa, FL 33606
Janet Schapper, Ex. Dir.
(813) 251-8437

GEORGIA

*Project Discovery for Displaced Homemakers
Atlanta Area Technical School - Home Economics
1560 Stewart Ave. S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30310
Irene Rose, Superv.
(404) 758-9451

Career Center
DeKalb Community College
555 N. Indian Creek Drive
Clarkston, GA 30021
Ann M. Castricone, Dir.
(404) 292-1520 x304

HAWAII

Displaced Homemaker Project
YWCA of Oahu
P. O. Box 337
Honolulu, HI 96809
Barbara Dykes, Proj. Dir.
(808) 538-7061

*Divorce Clinic/Divorce Experience
217 S. King, Room 211
Honolulu, HI 98613
Marybeth Webster, Dir.
(808) 523-1776

IDAHO

YWCA Women in Transition Project
720 Washington St.
Boise, ID 83702
Vicki Jo Riggins, Prog. Coord.
(208) 343-3688

*YWCA Women in Transition Project
300 Main St.
Lewiston, ID 83501
Lydia Bodah, Proj. Coord.
(208) 746-9205

*Displaced Homemaker Program - Women's Center
College of Southern Idaho
P. O. Box 1238
Twin Falls, ID 83301
Cherri Briggs, Prog. Coord.
(208) 733-9554

ILLINOIS

Displaced Homemaker Program
321 S. Main St.
Benton, IL 62812
(satellite - see Carbondale)
(618) 430-9720

Displaced Homemaker Program
Carbondale Women's Center
408 W. Freeman St.
Carbondale, IL 62901
Rosemary Hawkes, Coord.
(618) 529-2412

*Project New Start/ Displaced Homemakers Center
Chicago City-Wide College
185 N. Wabash Ave. 8th Fl.
Chicago, IL 60601
Carol R. White, Coord.
(312) 977-2538

Horizons Unlimited
Displaced Homemaker Project
Richland Community College
2425 Federal Drive
Decatur, IL 62526
Diana Meister, Director

Harper Women's Program
Harper College
Algonquin & Roselle Rds.
Palatine, IL 60067
Rena Trevor, Dir.
Anne Rodgers, Counselor
(312) 397-3000 x536

INDIANA

*Fort Wayne Women's Bureau, Inc.
P.O. Box 554
Fort Wayne, IN 46801
Harriet Miller, Ex. Dir.
(219) 424-7977

IOWA

*The Door Opener
106 N. Moore St.
Algona, IA 50511
(satellite-see Mason City)
(515) 295-2256

The Door Opener
215 N. Federal Ave.
Mason City, IA 50401
Shirley Sandage, Ex. Dir.
(515) 424-9071

Project for Displaced Homemakers and Others
Indian Hills Community College
Ottumwa Center - Industrial Airport
Ottumwa, IA 52501
Loretta Hudson, Coord.
(515) 682-8081

KANSAS

*Displaced Homemakers Center
YWCA
350 N. Market Street
Witchita, KS 67202
Virginia Moss, Center Dir.
(316-263-7501

Displaced Homemaker Project
College of Education
Holton Hall, Kansas State Univ.
Manhattan, Kansas 66506
Debra L. Olson

KENTUCKY

*Center for Displaced Homemakers
Talbert Continuing Education Center
1018 S. Seventh St.
Louisville, KY 40203
Bettye Ferguson, Coord.
(502) 584-5194

*Displaced Homemaker Center
Owensboro Public Schools
1335 W. 11th St.
Owensboro, KY 42301
Marilyn Fentress, Dir.
(502) 685-2981

LOUISIANA

Displaced Homemaker Center
Louisiana Bureau for Women
2441 Government St.
Baton Rouge, LA 70806
Mary Boyd, Dir.
(504) 342-2728

Center for Displaced Homemakers
414 Louisiana Ave.
Lake Charles, LA 70601
Ginger Bourgeois, Adm.
(318) 433-6525

Center for Displaced Homemakers
4747 Earhart Blvd. Suite 205
New Orleans, LA 70125
Jan P. Ortego, Dir.
(504) 483-4664

MAINE

In Transition: Displaced Homemaker Project
University of Maine at Augusta
Augusta, ME 04330
Gilda Nardone, Proj. Dir.
(207) 622-7131 x338 or 334

MARYLAND

Career Resource Center
YWCA Women's Center
167 Duke of Gloucester St.
Annapolis, MD 21401
Marie Parr, Dir.
(301) 267-6020

Center for Displaced Homemakers
2435 Maryland Ave.
Baltimore,MD 21218
Barbara Turner, Dir.
(301) 243-5000

Open Doors: A Career Counseling Center YWCA
2023 Emmorton Rd. - Rt. 24
Bel Air, MD 21014
Louise Kennard, Prog. Coord.
(301) 838-1480 or 879-9627

CASA, Inc. New Directions for Women
100 N. Potomac St.
Hagerstown, MD 21740
Vicki Sadehvandi, Prog. Coord.
(301) 739-4990

*New Phase: Career Readiness for Women
50 Monroe St. Room B-06
Rockville, MD 208550
LaVonne Prail, Prog. Mgr.
(301) 279-1800

Displaced Homemaker Project
Villa Julie College
Greenspring Valley Rd.
Stevenson, MD 21153
Millie Jones, Dir.

New Alternatives
601 Addison Rd., South
Seat Pleasant, MD 20027
Doris McGuffey, Dir.
(301) 350-0843

Displaced Homemaker Re-Entry Center
Chesapeake College
Wye Mills, MD 21679
Caroline Cook

MASSACHUSETTS

Widening Opportunity Research Center
Middlesex Community College
P.O. Box T
Bedford, MA 01730
Susan Capon, Coord.
(617) 275-8910 x 291

Math & Electronics for Displaced Homemakers
Franklin Institute
41 Berkeley St.
Boston, MA 02116
Ferol Breymann, Dir.
(617) 423-4630

*Project Re-Entry
Civic Center and Clearing House, Inc.
14 Beacon St.
Boston, MA 02108
Phyllis Adelberg/Sandra Kahn, Co-Dirs.
(617) 227-1762

Women's Job Re-Entry Center
34 Follen Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

*Homemaker Re-entry Program
545 Westminster St.
Fitchburg, MA 01420
Winnie Deibert, Senior Trainer
(617) 342-7919

*Second Wind/Displaced Homemaker Project
196 Fountain St.
Framingham, MA 01701
Patricia Wallace, Coord.
(617) 872-4661

Clerical/Office Skills for Displaced Homemaker
Holyoke Community College
303 Homestead Ave.
Holyoke, MA 01040
Judy Edwards/Jane Provost, Coords.
(413) 538-7000 x 308 or x310

*Homemaker Re-Entry Program
57B Jackson
Lawrence, MA 01840
Gloria Bernheim, Dir.
(617) 687-6607

Multi-Skills Program for Displaced Homemakers
WINNERS, Inc/Roxbury Comm. College
134 Warren St.
Roxbury, MA 02119
Marguerite Goodwin, Ex. Dir.
Karen Blake, Prog. Coord.
(617) 442-9150

Hamden County Women's Center
347 St. James Ave.
Springfield, MA 01109
Janis DiMonaco, Dir.
(413) 739-4775

MICHIGAN

Soundings: A Center for Continuing Growth
602 Oswego St.
Ann Arbor, MI 48104
Glenora Brown, Dir.
(313) 665-2606

Women's Resource Center
Henry Ford Community College
5101 Evergreen Rd.
Dearborn, MI 48128
Grace B. Stewart, Dir.
(313) 271-2750

Displaced Homemaker Center
806 Ludington St.
Escanaba, MI 49829
(satellite-see Marquette)
(906) 228-9400

*Displaced Homemaker Center
Women's Resource Center
226 Bostwick NE
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
Joyce Puls, Dir.
(616) 456-8571

Displaced Homemakers Center
Women's Center
N. Michigan University
Marquette, MI 49855
Marilyn Marshall, Ex. Dir.
(906) 227-2219 or 228-9400

Women Reaching Out/CETA Program
Everywoman's Place Inc.
23 Strong Ave.
Muskegon, MI 49441
Althea Stevens, Prog. Coord.
(616) 726-4493

*Displaced Homemaker Project
Community Resources/Women's Center
Macomb County Comm. College
14500 Twelve Mile Rd.
Warren, MI 48093
Sally L. Chalghian, Proj. Dir.
(313) 779-7417

MINNESOTA

Displaced Homemaker Program
Fairmont CETA Center
932 E. Kent Street
Fairmont, MN 56031
(satellite - see New Ulm)
(507) 238-4214

*Displaced Homemaker Program
Mankato CETA
709 N. Front St.
Mankato, MN 56001
(satellite - see New Ulm)
(507) 389-6073

*Mainstay, Inc.
700 N. 7th St.
Marshall, MN 56258
Ruthann Wefald, Coord.
(507) 537-7166

*Metropolitan Center for
Displaced Homemakers
Working Opportunities for Women
2344 Nicollete Ave., South
Suite 240
Minneapolis, MN 55404
Marita Heller, Proj. Dir.
(612) 874-6636

*Displaced Homemakers Program
CETA Center
26 N. Broadway - Box 696
New Ulm, MN 56073
Pamela Brumbaugh, Coord.
(507) 359-2031

Metropolitan Center for
Displaced Homemakers
Working Opportunities for Women
2233 University Ave., Suite 340
St. Paul, MN 55114
Proj. Dir. - see Minneapolis
(612) 647-9961

MISSISSIPPI

*Displaced Homemaker Project -
Program Service
Itawamba Junior College
653 Eason Blvd.
Tupelo, MS 38801
Bill T. Lowry, Coord.
(601) 842-5621

Displaced Homemaker Project -
Program Service
Vocational Technical Center
Mississippi Delta Junior College
Moorhead, MS 38761
Martha Woodall, Coord.
(601) 246-8802

MISSOURI

New Directions Center
200 A Austin Ave.
Columbia, MO 65201
Marci Lower, Coord.
(314) 443-2421

*People Employable - CETA Project
Univ. of Missouri at Kansas City -
Truman
600 Mechanic
Independence, MO 64050
Jo Ellen Lightle, Coord.
(816) 254-8739

*Project Transition
Kansas City Technical Education
Center
1215 Truman Road
Kansas City, MO 64106
Kim Wandersee, Coord.
(816) 471-3568 x30

*Displaced Homemaker Program
Univ. of Missouri - St. Louis
8001 Natural Bridge Rd.
St. Louis, MO 63121
Jean S. Berg, Proj. Dir.
(314) 453-5621

*New Directions - Displaced Homemaker Center
Buder School
5319 Landsowne Ave.
St. Louis,MO 63109
Dorothy O. Survant, Coord.
(314) 352-4343

MONTANA

*Women's Center
YWCA
909 Wyoming Ave.
Billings, MT 59101
Sally Weinschrott, Center Dir.
Jean Bradford, YWCA Ex. Dir.
(406) 245-6879

Women In Transition/Displaced Homemaker Center
Missoula YWCA
1130 W. Broadway
Missoula, MT 59801
Jo Waldbillig, Center Dir.
Arlene Ward Braun, YWCA ex. Dir.
(406) 543-6768

NEBRASKA

Displaced Homemakers Program
YWCA
222 E. Third St.
Grand Island, NE 68801
Glenda Brown, Coord.
(308) 384-8170

*Displaced Homemaker Program
Omaha YWCA
3929 Harney St., Room 100
Omaha, NE 68131
Holly Alexander, Coord.
(402) 342-2748

NEVADA

Divorced and Widowed Adjustment Groups, Inc.
P.O. Box 5861
Las Vegas, NV 89192
Park Baker, Dir.
(702) 382-8243

Women's Resource Cneter
Reno-Sparks YWCA
1301 Valley Rd.
Reno, NV 89512
Nadine Phinney, Prog. Dir.
(702) 322-4531

Clark Co. Community College
3200 S. Cheyenne Ave.
N. Las Vegas, NV 89030
Beverly Trunk

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Project PLACE
Adult Learning Center
27 Burke St.
Nashua, NH 03060
Shelley Barsanti, Proj. Coord.
(603) 882-9080

NEW JERSEY

*Alternatives for Women Now
517 Penn St.
Camden, NJ 08102
Carlette Robert, Prog. Dir.
(609) 964-8033 or 8034

*Displaced Homemaker Project
Women's Career Information Center
Middlesex County College
Edison, NJ 08817
Bonnie Dimun, Center, Dir.
(201) 548-6223

*Women Working
Bergen County Community Action Program, Inc.
17-25 DiCarolis Ct.
Hackensack, NJ 07601
Judy Murphy, Coord.
(201) 487-3400 x26 or x44

*Women's Services
YWCA of Burlington County
15 W. Main Street
Moorestown, NJ 0857
Janet Tegley, Prog. Dvt.
(609) 235-6697

Project WHY - Women Help Youself
Essex County College
Newark, NJ 07102
Carolyn Miller, Dir.
(201) 877-3370

*Douglass Advisory Services for Women
Rutgers Women's Center
132 George St.
New Brunswick, NJ 08903
Viola Van Jones, Dir.
(201) 932-9603 or 9274

NEW MEXICO

*Displaced Homemakers Office
New Mexico Commission on the Status Of Women
Plaza del Sol Bldg. Room 811
600 Second St. NW
Albuquerque, NM 87102
Tasia Young, Ex. Dir
(505) 842-3286 or 3141
(800) 432-9168 (toll free-in state)

NEW YORK

Displaced Homemaker Program
Nassau BOCES
Adult Occupational Educational Center
1 Albertson Ave.
Albertson, NY 11507
Doris Peppard, Proj. Coord.
(516) 484-1900

*Displaced Homemaker Program of Park Slope
WISH - Women in Self Help
421 Fifth Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11215
Carol McVicker, Prog. Dir.
(212) 768-9700 or 9714

Fresh Start Training Program
Agudath Israel of America
813 Avenue H
Brooklyn, NY 11215
Risa Schmookler, Dir.
(212) 434-8098 or 8099

Displaced Homemaker Center of Western New York
Everywoman's Opportunity Center, Inc.
1407 Genesee Bldg.
Buffalo, NY 14202
Betsy Hopkins, Dir.
(716) 847-8850

Displaced Homemakers Center
5 East Main St.
Fredonia, NY 14063
(satellite - see Buffalo)
(716) 673-1388

*Displaced Homemaker Project
Bronx Community College of the City Univ. of New York
Univsity Ave & W. 181st St.
Bronx, NY 10453
Margaret Hunt, Proj. Dir.

*Displaced Homemakers Program
Action Council of Central Nassau, Inc.
Farmedge Rd., Island Trees 1
Levittown, NY 11756
Phyllis Borger, Dir.
(516) 579-4433

Displaced Homemaker Program - Women's Center
YWCA of New York
610 Lexington Ave.
New York, NY 10022
Chris Filner Prog. Dir.
(212) 755-4500 x15

*Displaced Homemaker Project - Women's Center
National Council of Negro Women
198 Broadway, Suite 201
New York, NY 10038
Henrietta Whitcomb, Proj. Coord.
Merble Reagon, Center Dir.
(212) 964-2727

Displaced Homemakers Center
1317 Portage Road
Niagara Falls, NY 14301
(satellite - see Buffalo)
(716) 282-8472

*Displaced Homemakers Program
Rockland County Guidance Center for Women
10 N. Broadway
Nyack, NY 10960
Maragaret T. Anderson
(914) 358-9390 or 19391

And Women - Center for Displaced Homemakers
Ulster County Community College
Stone Ridge, NY 12484
Carole Rhoades, Dir.
(914) 687-7621

*Displaced Homemakers Center
149 Broad St.
Tonawanda, NY 14150
(satellite-see Buffalo)
(716) 692-4268

NORTH CAROLINA

*Displaced Homemakers Center
Center for Continuing Education
Fayetteville State Univ. - Newbold Sta.
Fayetteville, NC 28301
Barbara Ragland Jones, Dir.
(919) 486-1221

Career Development Center for Displaced Homemakers
Wilcar Executive Center
223 West Tenth Street
Greenville, NC 27834

*Homemaker Entry Program
YWCA Women's Center
1112 Gatewood Ave.
High Point, NC 27260
Muriel M. Gruen, Prog. Coord.
(919) 882-4126

Career Development Center for Displaced Homemaker
139 College St.
Oxford, NC 27565

Career Development Center for Displaced Homemaker
526 North Wilmington St.
Raleigh, NC 27604

Career Development Center for Displaced Homemaker
Old Post Office Bldg.
Roxboro, NC 27593

Career Development Center for Displaced Homemaker
Cleveland Tech. Annex
No. Washington St.
Shelby, NC 28150

Displaced Homemaker Project
Women's Center
Southeastern Community College
P.O. Box 151
Whiteville, NC 28472
Nancy A. Mershon, Coord.
(19) 642-8700

*Displaced Homemaker Program
Cape Fear Technical Institute
411 N. Front St.
Wilmington, NC 28401
Robin Lewis, Coord.
(919) 343-0481

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck-Mandan Displaced Homemakers League
704 Mandan St.
Bismarck, ND 58501
Bonnie Palacek/Bette Hildebrand, Coords.
(701) 258-3597

OHIO

*Four County JVS
Rt. 1. Box 245 A
Archbold, OH 43502
Helen Weldy, Coord.
(419) 267-3331

*Career Advancement Program - Womens Network
Peoples Federal Building, Suite 502
39 E. Market St.
Akron, OH 44308
Elizabeth Wettach-Ganocy, Prog. Dir.
(216) 376-7852

*Ohio Hi-Point JVS
Bellefontaine, OH 43311
(513) 599-3010
Karen E. Laubscher, Coord.

Pickaway-Ross JVS
Chillicothe, OH 45601
(614) 642-2550

Displaced Homemaker Program
YWCA/Cincinnati Public Schools
9th and Walnut St.
Cincinnati, OH 45202
Sandra L. Hendricks, Coord.
(513) 241-7090 or 221-5052

Scarlet Oaks JVS
3254 E. Kemper Rd.
Cincinnati, OH 45241
(513) 771-8810 x203

Montgomery Co. JVS
Clayton, OH 45315
(513) 837-7781

*Displaced Homemaker Program
Cuyahoga Community College
11000 Pleasant Valley Rd.
Cleveland, OH 44130
Roslyn Talerico, Dir.
(216) 845-4000 x250 or 241-5966 x437

*Dayton Public Night School
118 E. First St.
Dayton, OH 45402
(513) 222-6301

*Re-Entry Women Program
Career Development Center
Wright State University
140 E. Monument Ave.
Dayton, OH 45402
Syd Golub, Coord.
(513) 223-6041

Vanguard Vocational Center
Fremont, Oh 43420
(419) 332-2626

*Ashtabula County JVS
Jefferson, OH 44047
(216) 576-6015

Apollo JVS - State Coord. Office
2225 Shawnee Rd.
Lima, OH 45806
Carol Bodeen, Prog. Developer
(419) 999-3015

Columbiana County JVS
Lisbon, OH 44432
(216) 424-9561

*New Directions for Women Project
The Grail - Grailville
Loveland, OH 45140
Mary Gindhart, Coord.
(513) 683-2962

*Tri Rivers JVS
Marion, OH 43302
Karen S. McCloskey
(614) 389-4681

*Tri County JVS
Nelsonville, OH 45763
Tillie McCarty, Coord.
(614) 753-3511 x23

Buckeye JVS
New Philadelphia, OH 44629
(216) 339-2288

*Upper Valley JVS
Piqua, OH 45356
Rita J. Hollenbacher, Coord.
(513) 778-1980

Guernsey-Noble JVS
Senecaville, OH 43780
(614) 685-2518

Springfield Clark JVS
1901 Selma Rd.
Springfield, OH 45505
(513) 325-8347

Laurel Oaks JVS
Wilmington, OH 45177
(513) 382-1411

*Green County JVS
2960 W. Enon Rd.
Xenia, OH 45385
Carol L. Shaw, Coord.
(513) 372-6941

*Step-up
Choffin Career Center
200 E. Wood Street
Youngstown, OH 44503
Jean Knight, Coord.
(216) 743-2187

OKLAHOMA

*Center for Displaced Homemakers
Moore-Norman Area Vocational-Technical School
4701 12th Ave., N.W.
Norman, OK 73069
Jan Womack, Dir.
(405) 364-5763

Displaced Homemaker Services - Univ. Extension
137 Home Economics West
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, OK 74074
Beulah Hirschlein, Dir.
(405) 624-6570

*Displaced Homemaker Project YWCA
525 S. Quincy
Enid, OK 73701
Ethel Mae Payne, Director

YWCA Employment/Personal Counseling Services
1920 S. Lewis
Tulsa, OK 74105
Karen Griffith, Proj. Dir.
(918) 749-2519

OREGON

*Displaced Homemaker/Widowed Services Program
1609 Agate St.
Eugene, OR 97403
Hazel M. Foss, Dir.
(503) 686-4220

Solo Center
1832 N.E. Broadway
Portland, OR 97232
Betty Daggett, Dir.
(503) 287-0642

PENNSYLVANIA

*Displaced Homemaker Program
Butler County Community College
College Drive, Oak Hills
Butler, PA 16001
Sue R. Bennitt, Coord.
(412) 287-8711

Women's Career Alternative Program
Continuing Education
Cheyney State College
Cheyney, PA 19319
Priscilla Farmer, Prog. Coord.
(215) 758-2406

*Displaced Homemakers Program
Central Pennsylvania Community Action
650 Leonard St. Box 792
Clearfield, PA 16830
Kay Silner, Coord.
(814) 765-1551

Women in Transition, Inc.
4025 Chestnut St. Room 305
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Linda Resnick/Sarah Lynne McMahon,
Co-Directors
(215) 387-5556 or 386-4900 (hot line)

*Job Advisory Service
Chatham College
Woodland Rd.
Pittsburgh, PA 15232
Kathryn McGregor, Dir.
(412) 441-6660 or 6661

Women in Transition Project
Community College of Allegheny
County - North
1130 Perry Highway - 111 Pines Plaza
Pittsburgh, PA 15237
Mary Lane Salsbury, Coord.
(412) 366-7000 x35

Women's Employment Advocacy Project
Economic Opportunity Cabinet of
Schuylkill County
Court House
Pottsville, PA 17901

Women's Career Development Center for
Displaced Homemakers
Reading Area Community College
Box 1706
Reading, PA 19603
Belinda Gutwein, Coord.
(215) 372-4721 x288

*WORC Project
64 S. Beeson Blvd.
Uniontown, PA 15401
Marilyn McDaniel, Proj. Dir.
(412) 438-1470

*Center for Displaced Homemakers
YWCA of Wolkes-Barre
40 W. Northampton St.
P. O. Box 1283
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18705
Marianne Mebane, Dir.
(717) 823-7758 or 0181

RHODE ISLAND

*Displaced Homemaker Center
Department of Community Affairs
150 Washington St.
Providence, RI 02902
Elaine Roberts, Coord.
(401) 277-2862

SOUTH CAROLINA

*Opening Doors for the Displaced
Homemaker
Center for Continuing Education for
Women
Greenville Technical College
P. O. Box 5616
Greenville, SC 29606
Harriet Kessinger, Dir.
(803) 242-3170 x500

Potentials - Center for Continuing
Education for Women
Greenville Tech. College
Station B-5616
Greenville, SC 29606
Harriet Kessinger, Dir.
(803) 242-3170 x500

Transition Resources, Inc.
P. O. Box 512
Orangeburg, SC 29115
Jean Lipscomb, Proj. Coord.
(803) 536-5972

Displaced Homemaker Project
Beaufort-Jasper Career Education Center
Route 1, Box 127
Ridgeland, SC 29936
Mary Lou Cordray, Coord.
(803) 726-8107

SOUTH DAKOTA

Displaced Homemaker Project
Center for Women
Sioux Falls College
Sioux Falls, SD 57101
Jan DeWitt, Dir.
(605) 336-2850 x161

TENNESSEE

WORK Program
Knoxville Women's Center
406 Church St.
Knoxville, TN 37902
Cheryl Fowler, Dir.
(615) 524-0716

Second Start
East Tennessee Human Resource
Agency
4711 Old Kingston Pike, #112
Knoxville, TN 37919
Jo Rutherford, Dir.
(615) 584-0244

Career Directions for Displaced Homemakers
Kingsbury Vocational Technical Center
1328 N. Graham St.
Memphis, TN 38128
Laura Lea Terrill/Ruth Ann Wright,
Coords.
(901) 454-5586

*Displaced Homemaker Project
YWCA
1608 Woodmont Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37215
Gail Kopcsak, Proj. Dir.
(615) 385-3952

TEXAS

*Displaced Homemakers Program
Amarillo College - Office of
Women's Programs
P. O. Box 447
Amarillo, TX 79178
Michele Gilmour, Dir.
(806) 376-5111 x319 or x320

New Dimensions - Displaced Homemaker
Training Program
Texas Engineering Extension Service
Texas A&M University System
F.E. Drawer K
College Station, TX 77843
Pam Horne, Proj. Coord.
(713) 845-4814 or 4815

*Fort Worth Independent School
District
705 S. Henderson
Fort Worth, TX 76104
Johnny Sue Reynolds, Teacher Coord.

*Displaced Homemaker Project
Houston Community College
2720 Leeland
Houston, TX 77003
Carol Creswell
(713) 237-1040

Central Texas College
Highway 190 West
Bell-Coryell Counties
Killeen, TX 76541
Rhetta Fleming, Prog. Coord.

*Displaced Homemaker Project
Paris Junior College
Paris, TX 75460
Vicki Oglesby, Coord.
(214) 785-7661 x169

*Displaced Homemaker and Other Groups
Ranger Junior College
College Circle
Ranger, TX 76470
Joanne Moore, Coord. of Special
Services

*Displaced Homemaker Program
Bexar County Women's Center
2300 W. Commerce
San Antonio, TX 78207
Rosemary Stauber, Ex. Dir.
(512) 225-4387

Homemakers Education/Employment Re-Entry Program
San Antonio College - Continuing Education
1300 San Pedro Ave.
San Antonio, TX 78284
Kay Moore, Coord.
(512) 734-7311 x212

*Displaced Homemaker Project
McLellan Community College
1400 College Drive
Waco, TX 76708
LaVerne Wong, Adm.
(817) 756-6551 x 213

National Women's Employment and Education, Inc.
1005 S. Alamo
San Antonio, TX
(512) 225-6647

*New Directions Career Development Program
Wilbarger County Jr. College Dist.
4400 College Drive
Vernon, TX 76384
Shirley Woods, Coord.
(817) 552-6291

UTAH

Alternative Job Options for Women
Phoenix Institute
383 South 600 East
Salt Lake City, UT 84102
Jerri Brown, Prog. Dvt. Dir.
(801) 532-5080

VERMONT

YWCA Referral Project
278 Main St.
Burlington, VT 05401
Suzanne Ferland, Coord.
(802) 862-7520

VIRGINIA

Displaced Homemaker Project
FOCUS
P.O. Box 3365
Charlottesville, VA 22903
Susan Fischer, Proj. Coord.
(804) 293-2222

New Directions for Former Homemakers Programs
Fairfax County Schools - Adult Ser.
6131 Willston Drive
Falls Church, VA 22044
Constance LaFerriere, Prog. Coord.
(703) 437-4379 or 533-8191

WASHINGTON

*Women's Center Displaced Homemaker Program
Bellevue Community College
3000 Landerholm Circle SE
Bellevue, WA 98007
Catherine Taskett, Coord.
(206) 641-2279

*Displaced Homemakers Program
Lower Columbia Community Action Council
P.O. Box 2126
Longview, WA 98632
Marilyn Melville/ Judi Raiter, Co-Dir.
(206) 425-3430

Rural Access
Edmonds Community College
20000-68 West
Lynwood, WA 98036
Ruth McCormick, Prog. Coord.
(206) 775-4444

*Displaced Homemaker Program- Women's Center
Highline Community College
Midway, WA 98031
Betty Colsaurdo, Coord.
(206) 878-3710 x365

Displaced Homemaker Project - Human DVT. Center
Seattle Central Community College
1701 Broadway
Seattle, WA 98122
Diane Wolman, Prog. Dir.
(206) 587-3852

*Displaced Homemaker Program
Shoreline Community College
16101 Greenwood North Drive
Seattle, WA 98133
Diane Dailey, Coord.
(206) 546-4606

Displaced Homemaker Program - Women's Programs
Spokane Falls Community College
3410 W. Fort George Wright Drive. W3410
Spokane, WA 99204
Shirley Michaelsen, Dir.
(509) 456-3275

Action Based Clinic for Displaced Homemakers
Fort Steilacoom Community College - Career Education
9401 Farwest Drive, SW Room 6022
Tacoma, WA 98498
Marty Lind, Coord.
(206) 964-6712

Pierce Co. Women's Transition Re-Entry Program
Clover Park Vocational-Technical Institute
4500 Steilacoom Blvd.
Tacoma, WA 98499
Dorothy Doss, Coord.; Carol Mooney, Prog. Superv.
(206) 584-7611

*Displaced Homemaker Project
YWCA Job Bank
1115 Ester St.
Vancouver, WA 98660
Maxine Seljack, Dir.
(206) 696-0167

Special Adult Program
Clerk County CETA
Clerk Co. Department of Human Resources
P.O. Box 5000
Vancouver, WA 98663
Elizabeth Meyer, Emp. Coor.

WEST VIRGINIA

Wider Opportunities for Women Program
West Virginia Northern Community College
College Square
Wheeling, WV 26003
Scotty David, Prog. Coord.
(304) 233-5900 x280

WISCONSIN

*Displaced Homemaker Service Center
Beloit YWCA
246 W. Grand Ave.
Beloit, WI 53511
Joan Okray, Coord.
(608) 364-4438

Passages Homemakers Center
Skilled Jobs for Women, Inc.
2095 Winnebago St.
Madison, WI 53704
Andrea Graff, Dir.
(608) 244-5181

Career Orientation and Women's Bureau
Milwaukee Area Technical Collge
1015 N. 6th St.
Milwaukee, WI 53203
Marion I. Medley, Dir.
(414) 278-6672

Displaced Homemakers Support Groups
Women's Coalition
2211 E. Kenwood Blvd.
Milwaukee, WI 53211
Cheryl Kader, Coord.
(414) 964-6117

*YWCA of Greater Milwaukee
610 N. Jackson
Milwaukee, WI 53202
Emily Erickson, Prog. Dir.
(414) 271-1030 x14

Women's Development Program
Wisconsin Indianhead Technical Institute
1019 S. Knowles
New Richmond, WI 54017
Kathy Johnson, Prog. Coord.
(715) 246-6561

*Women's Development Center
Waukesha County Technical Institute
800 Main St.
Pewaukee, WI 53072
Ruth Fossedal, Dir.
(414) 548-5400

Women's Bureau
Gateway Technical Institue
1001 S. Main St.
Racine, WI 53403
Ann Timm, Dir.
(414) 637-9881 x35

*Life/Work Planning Center
Lakeshore Tech. Institute
1290 North Ave.
Cleveland, WI 53015
Judy Fedler, Adm.
(414) 693-8211

Women on the Move to Employment Now (WOMEN)
Central Wisconsin Community Action Council, Inc.
211 Wisconsin Ave.
Wisconsin Dells, WI 53965
Louise Stewart, Prog. Superv.
(608) 254-8353

WYOMING

*Exploring Opportunities for Women Program
Women's Center
Western Wyoming College
P.O. Box 428
Rock Springs, WY 82901
Connie Neunaber, Prog. Coord.
(307) 382-2121 x192

APPENDIX 3-B

ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS WITH VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FUNDING

ALABAMA

No Additional Programs

ALASKA

Shirley Paulini
Alaska Pacific University
1322 Gothard St.
Anchorage, AK 99503

ARIZONA

Marganna Shinkle
Central Arizona College
Signal Peak Campus
Woodruff at Overfield
Coolidge, AZ 85228

Lupe Carbajal
Rio Salado College
2010 South 24th Street
Phoenix, AZ 85034

Shannon Jensen
Arizona Western College
A.W.I.C.E.
2098 South Third Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364

ARKANSAS

Kathleen Peck
Pulaski Vocational Technical School
3000 W. Scenic Rd.
No. Little Rock, AR 72118

CALIFORNIA

No Reply

COLORADO

Dora-Ann Von Vihl
Displaced Homemaker Program
Emily Griffith Opportunity So.
1260 Welton St.
Denver, CO 80204

CONNECTICUT

No Additional Programs

DELAWARE

No Additional Programs

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Dr. Susie B. Morgan
Programs and Services for
Displaced Homemakers
D.C. Public Schools
Penn Center
Third and R. Sts, N.E.
Washington, DC 20002

FLORIDA

*Nancy Bredemeyer, Director
Women in Management
Indiana River Comm. College
3209 Virginia Avenue
Fort Pierce, FL 33450

*Dr. Ann Bromley
Displaced Homemakers Project
P. O. Box 1530, 3000 N.W. 83rd St.
Santa Fe Community College
Gainesville, FL 32602

W. Reid Wentz, Director
Women Aspiring Gainful Employment
Pasco County School Board
Land O'Lakes, FL 33539

* Indicates program which supplied data for our report on local programs.

Janice Armstrong, Director
Vocational Equity in Non-Traditional Occupations
Miami-Dade Community College
11380 N.W. 27th Ave.
Miami, FL 33167

Virginia B. Schiferi, Director
Displaced Homemakers
Pinellas County Public Schools
1015 10th Avenue, North
St. Petersburg, FL 33705

Dr. Lathrop
Florida State University
Myle Myers Building
Appalatchee Parkway
Tallahassee, FL 32394

GEORGIA

*Frances Yeargin, Coordinator
Displaced Homemaker Project
Augusta Area Tech. School
2025 Lampkin Rd.
Augusta, GA 30904

Constance Heeb, Coordinator
Displaced Homemaker Project
Columbus Area Voc.-Tech. School
928 45th St.
Columbus, GA 31904

Emma Sprouse, Coordinator
Displaced Homemaker Project
Savannah Area Voc.-Tech. School
214 West Bay St.
Savannah, GA 31401

HAWAII

Betty Reimer
Hawaii Community College
1175 Manono St.
Hilo, HI 96720

Kathy Damon
Re-Entry Women's Program
Windward Community College
45-720 Keahala Rd.
Kaneoke, HI 96744

*Jane Fletcher, Project Director
Yes, You Can Program
Educational Opportunity Center
Maui Community College
310 Kaahumanu Ave.
Kahului, HI 96732

IDAHO

No Additional Programs

ILLINOIS

No Additional Programs

INDIANA

No Additional Programs

IOWA

No Additional Programs

KANSAS

*Lynn Hausemann
Dept. of Adult & Occup. Ed.
Kansas State University
Manhattan, KS 66506

KENTUCKY

No Additional Programs

LOUISIANA

No Additional Programs

MAINE

No Additional Programs

MARYLAND

Dr. Jerry Cohen
Community College of Baltimore
Liberty Campus
2901 Liberty Heights Lane
Baltimore, MD 21215

Dr. Michael Parsons
Hagerstown Junior College
751 Robinwood Drive
Hagerstown, MD 21740

Dr. Robert Gell, President
Cecil Community College
North East, MD 21901

MASSACHUSETTS

Terry Sullivan, Director
Educational Outreach
Bunker Hill Community College
Charlestown, MA 02129

Helen O'Connor, Coordinator
Learning Laboratory
Displaced Homemaker Program
Cape Cod Community College
West Barnstable, MA 02668

MICHIGAN

24 community colleges are part of "Tuition Reimbursement Program for Special Populations". Displaced Homemakers take regular courses in Vocational Education.

MINNESOTA

*Sue Hommerding, Director
Expanding Career Choices for Mature Women
Austin Area Voc. Tech. Inst.
1900 Eight Ave., N.W.
Austin Public Schools
Austin, MN 55912

MISSISSIPPI

Jean McCool
Mississippi Gulf Coast Jr. College
Jackson County Campus
Gauthier, MS 39553

*Mrs. Harrylyn Sallis, Dir.
Women's Program
Belhaven College
777 Belhaven St.
Jackson, MS 39213

Program Services Coordinator
Hinds Junior College
Jackson Center
3925 Sunset Drive
Jackson, MS 39213

MISSOURI

*Marie E. Grimmins, Coord.
Project SEARCH
Central County School, Rm. 134
10900 Ladue Rd.
Creve Colur, MO 63141

Dr. Jeanne Lee, Director
Moberly Junior College
Moberly, MO 65270

Dr. Ed Ruddy
St. Louis Comm. College at Forest Park
5600 Oakland Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63110

Bryan Shuster
Asst. Dir. of Adult Education
Special School Dist. of St. Louis County
12110 Clayton Rd.
Town and Country, MO 63131

MONTANA

No Additional Programs

NEBRASKA

No Additional Programs

NEVADA

Dr. Judith Eaton, President
Clark County Comm. College
3200 E. Cheyenne Ave.
No. Las Vegas, NV 89030

Dr. Patricia Miltonberger
Dean of Students
Western Nevada Comm. College
7000 El Rancho Drive
Sparks, NV 89431

NEW HAMPSHIRE

No Additional Programs

NEW JERSEY

No Additional Programs

NEW MEXICO

*Muriel Kierchmeyer
Technical Vocational Institute
525 Buena Vista S.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87106

*Denise Kern
Displaced Homemaker Serivce
Office DORAHS
1529 Eubank N.E., Suite F
Albuquerque, NM 87112

NEW YORK

Richard Greenfield
New York City Community College
300 Gay St.
Brooklyn, NY 11201
(212) 643-2323

Margaret Riley
Bronx Community College
West 181 St. & University Ave.
Bronx, NY 10453
(212) 367-7300 x667

Katherine Naples
Buffalo C.S.D.
712 City Hall
Buffalo, NY 14202
(716) 842-7906

Ronald C. Flood
Suffolk BOCES #3
507 Deer Park Rd.
Dix Hills, NY 11746
(516) 549-4900

Sandra Rubaii
Tompkins-Corland Community College
170 North Street
Dryden, NY 13053
(607) 844-8211

Ralph Gut
Staten Island Community College
130 Stuyvesant Place
Staten Island, NY 10301
(212) 390-7707

Robert Giambattista
Onondaga-Madison BOCES
6820 Thompson Road
Syracuse, NY 13211
(315) 437-1631

Eve Hendricks
Mohawk Valley Community College
1101 Sherman Drive
Utica, NY 13501
(315) 792-5524

Frank J. Wolff
Nassau BOCES
Valentines Rd. & The Plain Rd.
Westbury, NY 11590
(516) 484-1900

NORTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Linda Lindsey, Director
Human Resource Development Program
Dept. of Community Colleges
Education Building
Raleigh, NC 27611

NORTH DAKOTA

Cheryl Young, Director
Adult Career Planning
321 Minard Hall
North Dakota State University
Fargo, ND 58105

OHIO

No Additional Programs

OKLAHOMA

No Additional Programs

OREGON

George Zahl
Single Heads of Households
Central Oregon Comm. Coll.
Bend, OR 97701

Women In Non-traditional Careers
Lane Community College
Eugene, OR

*Andrea Beardsley
Women's Opportunity Program
Rogue Community College
Grant's Pass, OR 97526

Marylin Cates
Eastern Oregon Consortium
Treasure Valley Comm. College
Ontario, OR 97914

PENNSYLVANIA

Child Care Expansion for Displaced Homemakers
Northampton County Area Com. College
3835 Green Pond Rd.
Bethlehem, PA 18017

Project Return
Harrisburg Public Library
Harrisburg, PA

*Consumer Ed. for Women in Transit
Delaware County Comm. Coll.
Rte. 252 and Media Line Rd.
Media, PA 19063

Vocational Re-training for Women
Bucks County Comm. College
Swamp Rd.
Newton, PA 18940

Displaced Homemaker Project
Community College of Philadelphia
34 S. 11th St.
Philadelphia, PA 19107

*New Options for Displaced Homemakers
Williamsport Area Community College
1005 W. 3rd St.
Williamsport, PA 17701

Displaced Homemaker Employment/Skills Training
Westmoreland County Community Coll.
College Station
Youngwood, PA 15697

RHODE ISLAND

Career Counseling Center
22 Hayes St.
Providence, RI 02908

SOUTH CAROLINA

*Nancy McGraw, Coordinator
Displaced Homemaker Project
Richland Two School District
6831 Brookfield Rd.
Columbia, SC 29206

Jan Johnson
R.D. Anderson Vocational Ctr.
P.O. Box 24
Moore, SC 29369

Charles Kennedy
Oconee County School
P.O. Box 220
Courthouse Annex
Walhalla, SC 29691

Denard Harris
Lexington Two School District
P.O. Box 408
West Columbia, SC 29169

SOUTH DAKOTA

No Additional Programs

TENNESSEE

No reply

TEXAS

Ann Finch, Director
Redirected Homemakers
Independent School District
Community Education Office
1607 Pennsylvania
Austin, TX 78702

UTAH

*Better Jobs for Women
Utah Technical College
Provo, UT 84601

VERMONT

No Additional Programs

VIRGINIA

Dr. Dorothy Rowe
Displaced Homemakers-Changing Lifestyle
Home Economics Department
James Madison University
Harrisonburg, VA 22807

Betsy Upshur
Women's Resource Center of Central Virginia
Randolph-Macon Women's College
Box 418
Lynchburg, VA 24503

*Jean Lee Franklin
Greater Resources and Opportunites for Women
P.O. Box 6094
Roanoke, VA 24017

WASHINGTON

Programs with two stars are centers for Displaced Homemakers. Others have such as counseling, limited services, not limited to displaced homemakers.

Margaret Allan
Women's Program Coordinator
Grays Harbor Community College
Aberdeen, WA 98520

Maud Adams
Women's Program Coordinator
Green River Community College
12401 S.E. 320th
Auburn, WA 98002

**Mary Ellen Brune
Women's Program Coordinator
Displaced Homemaker Center
Bellevue Community College
3000 Landerholm Pl., S.E.
Bellevue, WA 98007

Drew Oakley
Women's Program Coordinator
Whatcom Community College
5217 Northwest Rd.
Bellingham, WA 98225

Sandy Heathershaw
Women's Program Coordinator
Olympic Community College
16th and Chester
Bremerton, WA 98310

Beverly Butters
Women's Program Coordinator
Centralia Community College
P.O. Box 639
Centralia, WA 98531

Susan Aldritt
Women's Program Coordinator
Everett Community College
801 Wetmore
Everett, WA 98201

Dr. Loretta Seppanen
Women's Program Coordinator
Lower Columbia Community College
1600 Maple
Longview, WA 98632

Ruth McCormick
Women's Program Coordinator
Edmonds Community College
20000-68th Ave., W.
Lynwood, WA 98036

Betty Colasurdo
Women's Program Coordinator
Highline Community College
Midway, WA 98031

Women's Program Coordinator
Big Bend Community College
24th and Andrews
Moses Lake, WA 98837

Sherry Satran
Women's Program Coordinator
Skagit Valley Community College
2405 College Way
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

Beverly Butters
Women's Program Coordinator
O.T.C.C.
2100 Mottman Rd. S.W.
Olympia, WA 98502

Marcia Crigler
Women's Program Coordinator
Columbia Basin Community College
2600 North 20th
Pasco, WA 98301

Frances Prindle
Women's Program Coordinator
Peninsula Community College
1502 E. Lauridsen Blvd.
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Cecile Andrews
Women's Program Coordinator
North Seattle Community College
9600 College Way N.
Seattle, WA 98103

*Katey Alexander
Women's Program Coordinator
South Seattle Community College
6000 16th Ave. S.W.
Seattle, WA 98106

Leslie Cossitt
Women's Program Coordinator
Seattle Central Community Coll.
1701 Broadway
Seattle, WA 98122

Dianne Dailey
Women's Program Coordinator
Shoreline Community College
16101 Greenwood N.
Seattle, WA 99133

Lois Packer
Women's Program Coordinator
Spokane Community College
N. 1810 Green St.
Spokane, WA 99207

**Judy Bostain, Dir.
Displaced Homemaker Center
Spokane Falls Community College
W. 3410 Ft. George Wright Drive
Spokane, WA 99204

* Susan Huck
Women's Program Coordinator
Fort Steilacoom Community College
9401 Farwest Drive S.W.
Tacoma, WA 98498

Pat Shuman
Women's Program Coordinator
Tacoma Community College
5900 S. 12th
Tacoma, WA 98465

* Ann Gardner
Women's Program Coordinator
Clark Community College
1800 E. McLoughlin
Vancouver, WA 98663

Roxanne Park
Women's Program Coordinator
Walla Walla Community College
500 Tausick Way
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Joan Gregg
Women's Program Coordinator
Wenatchee Valley Comm. College
1300 Fifth St.
Wenatchee, WA 98801

Sharon Foster
Women's Program Coordinator
Yakima Valley Comm. College
16th and Nob Hill Blvd.
Yakima, WA 98902

WEST VIRGINIA

Raymond Cunningham
R.J. Moore Vocational Technical Center
Route 1
Liverpool, WV 25257

Dr. Ken Burrows
Connections
West Virginia Institute of Technology
Montgomery, WV 25136

WISCONSIN

Carolyn Mewhorter
Women's Educational Bureau
Fox Valley Technical Institute
Box 22771
Appleton, WI 54913

Linda Bernhardt
For Women, About Women
Southwest Wisconsin Tech. Inst.
Bronson Blvd.
Fennimore, WI 53809

*Kathleen Soles
Women's Center
Moraine Park Technical Inst.
235 N. National Ave.
Fond du Lac, WI 54935

Women's Center
Northeast Wisc. VTAE Dist.
2740 W. Mason St.
Green Bay, WI 54303

Mary O'Sullivan
Women's Opportunity Center
Western Wisconsin Tech. Inst.
6th and Vine St.
LaCrosse, WI 54601

Cynthia Goldsmith
Vocational, Technical and Adult Education
District 4
211 N. Carroll St.
Madison, WI 53703

*Laurie Schmidt
Women's Resource Bureau
Nicolet College
P.O. Box 518
Rhinelander, WI 54501

Women's Center Inc.
419 N. Grand Ave.
Waukesha, WI 53186

Morene Seldes
Women's Development Center
No. Central VTAE District
1000 Schofield Ave.
Wausau, WI 54401

WYOMING

No Additional Programs

APPENDIX 3-C

Center for
Research on
Women in
Higher Education
and the
Professions

Wellesley College
828 Washington Street
Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181
Telephone: (617) 235-6360, 235-0320
Cable: WELLRESCTR

In cooperation with
The Higher Education Resource Services and
The Federation of Organizations
for Professional Women

October 16, 1979

Dear Director,

As part of a two year contract from the Office of Education, the Wellesley Center for Research on Women is compiling information on programs for "displaced homemakers" around the country. Your organization has been identified as one which provides services to widowed, divorced and separated women who are seeking to re-involve themselves in the world of work.

We would much appreciate your taking the time to provide us with the following information:

Institutional affiliation of your organization
Date when your services began
The number of displaced homemakers served since January 1, 1979 or when services began (This may be estimated if you do not have exact figures).
Estimated number of additional displaced homemakers you could serve, given your current funding, facilities and staff
Sources of support and estimated budget for current twelve month period
Numbers of full-time and part-time paid staff and volunteers
A listing of services and activities which your organization offers to displaced homemakers

We would appreciate your sending any printed materials you may have, such as brochures describing your program, reports, research papers, etc.

Thank you for responding to this request at your earliest possible convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara H. Vinick
Content Associate
Displaced Homemakers Project

APPENDIX 3-D
TELEPHONE INTERVIEWEES

Telephone respondents were chosen to represent a wide variety of programs in terms of: (a) section of the country and whether rural or urban; and (b) institutional affiliation. Some had responded to our mailed request for information, and some did not. We also made a few decisions on the basis of national reputation or some preliminary information that the program had an unusual or interesting focus. These programs may tend to have been established longer to have greater resources and/or to have a better proven record of effectiveness than average. We cannot claim that the 27 programs listed here are representative of programs around the country as a whole, since they were not chosen in a systematic way. Rather, the telephone interviews supplement the mailed responses from local programs with qualitative, in-depth information impossible to obtain in other than a conversational interview situation. We spoke with knowledgeable individuals representing the following programs:

Arizona Action for Displaced Homemakers, Inc.
Phoenix Arizona

YWCA Employment Program for Mature Women
South Orange County YWCA
Santa Ana, CA

Mi Casa Resource Center for Women
Denver, CO

Virginia Neal Blue Womans' Resource Center
Montrose, CO

Widows: New Beginnings
Asnuntuck Community College
Enfield, CT

Delaware Displaced Homemakers Center
Wilmington, DE

Hannah Harrison Career School
Washington, DC

Displaced Homemaker Programs
Valencia Community College
Orlando, FL

Displaced Homemaker Program
Women's Resource Center
Sarasota, FL

Project New Start/Displaced Homemaker Center
Chicago City-Wide College
Chicago, IL

Displaced Homemaker Center
Louisiana Bureau for Women
Baton Rouge, LA

New Alternatives
Seat Pleasant, MD

Metropolitan Center for Displaced Homemakers
Working Opportunities for Women
Minneapolis, MN

People Employable - CETA Project
University of Missouri at Kansas City - Truman
Independence, MO

New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women
Albuquerque, NM

Displaced Homemakers Project
Women's Center
National Council of Negro Women
New York, NY

Homemaker Entry Program
YWCA Women's Center
High Point, NC

Apollo Joint Vocational School
Lima, OH

New Directions for Women Project
The Grail
Loveland, OH

Upper Valley Joint Vocational School
Piqua, OH

Center for Displaced Homemakers
Moore-Norman Area Vocational-Technical School
Norman, OK

Displaced Homemaker Services - University Extension
137 Home Economics West
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, OK

Job Advisory
Chatham College
Pittsburgh, PA

Displaced Homemaker Project
Houston Community College System
Houston, TX

Women's Program
Lower Columbia Community College
Longview, WA

Non-Traditional Job Opportunity Program
Lower Columbia Community College
Longview, WA

Displaced Homemakers Project
Lower Columbia Community Action Program
Longview, WA

Waukesha County Technical Institute
Pewaukee, WI

APPENDIX 3-E
TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION IN TELEPHONE INTERVIEW

A. The history of the center - when and how begun.

B. Details of activities and program goals.

C. Characteristics of women served - average age, ages and numbers of children, childcare arrangements, financial resources, number of hours they can work, needs, and what program has meant to them.

D. Recruitment of displaced homemakers to center.

E. Successes and failures and reasons for them.

F. Problems.

G. Unmet needs of displaced homemakers.

H. Other programs which give service to displaced homemakers.

I. Names of some employers who have hired displaced homemakers.

APPENDIX 4-A

7. Are vocational education programs sensitive to and able to change towards emerging areas of employment need?

Yes. An analysis of vocational education enrollments between 1972-1977 shows that three of the eight major areas are rapidly expanding in response to labor market needs:

Program Area	% Increase 1972-1977
Health Occupations	50.8%
Office Occupations	39.1%
-- Data Processing, Communication and Storage Occupations (34.5%)	
Technical Occupations	30.4%

Table 6. Vocational Education Enrollments in New and Emerging Occupations

Occupational Area	FY 1972	FY 1977	% Increase
Surgical Technology	-	3,522	-
Occupational Therapy	-	2,892	-
Nuclear Medical Technology	-	400	-
Ophthalmic Occupations	-	1,657	-
Environmental Health	-	5,192	-
Medical Emergency Technology	-	70,514	-
Mortuary Science	-	1,788	-
Fire & Safety Technology	8,826	28,714	225%
Electronic Occupations	97,936	147,267	50%
Law Enforcement Training	74,801	109,535	46%

Source: U. S. Office of Education

APPENDIX 4-B

Excerpt from a memorandum to Superintendents, Directors, Presidents of Community Colleges and Administrators of Occupational Education Programs from the Massachusetts Department of Education, concerning application for Federal Vocational-Education Funds under P.L. 94-482.

In most instances, the skill training offered in a vocational program is related to a number of different occupations, and conversely, many different vocational education programs may provide training that is related to a common occupation. A simple comparison of completions in one specific vocational program with projected job openings in related occupations tends to underestimate the total number of persons who may compete for jobs in these occupations. Specifically, graduates of other vocational education programs may also have received training in skills that allow them to compete for entry into those same occupations. Therefore, the analysis used to determine eligible vocational programs takes into account the supply originating from all vocational education programs (public and private) to the occupations related to the specific vocational program under review. This analysis was conducted for each vocational program offered in Massachusetts. On the basis of this analysis, the only vocational education programs deemed appropriate for federal funding were those which provide training in occupational areas for which projected job openings substantially exceeds the institutional supply originating from all vocational programs to these same occupations. Because this analysis was conducted for the state as a whole, LEA's may use local labor market information to justify federal funding of vocational education programs not appearing on the list below. These programs must have an O.E. code number and Instructtional Program title upon submission of application for Public Law 94-482 funding as described in Vocational Education and Occupations, July, 1969, Office of Education Classification System.

O.E. Code	O.E. Title
04.0200	Apparel and Accessories
04.0400	Finance and Credit
04.0600	Food Distribution
04.0700	Food Services
04.0800	General Merchandise
04.1000	Home Furnishings
04.1200	Industrial Marketing
04.1300	Insurance
04.1700	Real Estate
04.1800	Recreation and Tourism
04.1900	Transportation
04.2000	Retail Trade, Other
07.0102	Dental Hygienist (Associate)
07.0203	Medical Lab Assistant
07.0301	Nursing Associate Degree
07.0302	Practical (Vocational) Nursing
07.0303	Nursing Assistant (Aide)
07.0903	Inhalation Therapy Technician
07.0904	Medical Assistant
07.0906	Health Aide
07.0907	Medical Emergency Technician

O.E. Code	O.E. Title
09.0202	Clothing Management, Production & Services
09.0203	Food Management, Production & Services
09.0205	Institutional and Home Management & Supportive Services
14.0100	Accounting and Computing
14.0201	Computer and Console Operator
14.0202	Keypunch and Coding Equipment Operator
14.0203	Programmers
14.0400	Information, Communications Occupation
14.0700	Stenography, Secretarial, and Related
16.0107	Electrical Technology
16.0108	Electronic Technology
16.0109	Electromechanical Technology
16.0110	Environmental Control Technology
16.0111	Industrial Technology
16.0117	Scientific Data Technology
17.0100	Air Conditioning
17.0200	Appliance Repair
17.0301	Body and Fender Repair
17.0700	Commercial Art Occupations
17.1001	Carpentry
1 .1002	Electricity
1 .1003	Heavy Equipment Operator and Maintenance
17.1004	Masonry
17.1005	Painting and Decorating
17.1007	Plumbing
17.1100	Custodial Services
17.1200	Diesel Mechanic
17.1400	Electrical Occupations
17.1500	Electronic Occupations
17.2100	Instrument Maintenance and Repair
17.2200	Maritime Occupations
17.2302	Machine Shop
17.2303	Machine Tool Operation
17.2305	Metal Fabrication
17.2307	Tool and Die Making
17.2802	Law Enforcement Training
17.2900	Quantity Food Occupations
17.3300	Textile Production and Fabrication

V. 7. Labor Market Areas (LMA) - (Not Applicable for Non-Instructional Projects)

1. Lowell, Lawrence-Haverhill, Newburyport
2. Boston (north), Gloucester
3. Boston (south)
4. Brockton, Plymouth
5. Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton
6. Barnstable County, Dukes County, Nantucket
7. Worcester, Clinton, Marlboro, Milford, Southbridge
8. Fitchburg-Leominster, Greenfield, Athol, Gardner
9. Pittsfield, Great Barrington
10. Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Ware

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: November 9, 1979

To: Ms. Carol Durst

Office:

From: Miriam A. Ourin

Office: BLMI-NY Metro Area

Subject: Occupations for Displaced Homemakers

In order to develop information on the current and projected demand in the local labor market for the occupations you are considering recommending to PIC for displaced homemakers, two sources of data were used, where available: data on job applicants and job openings listed with the State Job Service for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979 and the occupational projections to 1985 of the Research and Statistics Division.

Both recent data and the projections indicate strong demand locally for legal secretaries. In the year ended September 30, 1979, the Job Service received 180 openings for legal secretaries, of which 34 were available at the end of the period. The ratio of applicants to openings approximated 2 to 1 for the 12 months and 6 to 1 at the end of the period, indications of generally favorable job prospects for those who sought work in the past year in this occupation. It is projected that about 1,000 jobs will open up each year through 1985, mainly because of the need to replace personnel who retire or otherwise withdraw from the job market. All told, jobs in this occupation are expected to rise from about 11,000 in 1978 to 13,000 by 1985.

For medical record clerk, however, employment ratio prospects were not as good as shown by applicant-openings of 9 to 1 for the 12-month period and 28 to 1 at the end of September.

While long-term projections for jobs in New York City for jewelry and watch repairers and solderers indicate declining employment levels, data on applicants available and openings received at the Job Service in the past year show that a favorable market existed for both jewelry repairers and jewelry solderers. For jewelry repairers, there was nearly one opening for each applicant registered during the 12-month period and only 2 applicants for each opening at the end of the period. For jewelry solderers, there were about 4 applicants for each opening during the 12-month period and about 5 per opening as of September 30, 1979. Over the year, about 2 applicants were available for each opening for a watch repairer; at the end of September, the ratio stood at 6 to 1.

Data on the availability of job applicants and openings at the Job Service for medical assistants and paralegal aides show a decided surplus of jobseekers over job vacancies. At the end of September, 377 applicants were seeking jobs as medical assistants but only 26 such openings were available; for paralegal aides, there were 4 openings for the 68 persons registered. Over the 12-month period, there were 11 medical assistants registered for each opening; the situation was somewhat better for paralegal aides, with about 4 applicants for each opening.

The data on applicants and openings for purchasing agents, office managers and real estate salespersons at the Job Service indicate a large excess of personnel available for such positions compared with the number of job openings received, both over the year and at the end of the year. Furthermore, long-term projections indicate a continuing downtrend in such jobs in New York City.

NOV [illegible] 1979

While projections also show a decline in jobs for insurance agents, at the end of October there were only about 4 applicants for each opening listed with the Job Service and during the 12-month period, only about 2 applicants per opening.

On commercial artists, designers and illustrators, data on applicants available and openings received at the Job Service reflect the difficulty faced by persons seeking work in these occupations in the local job market. Over the 12-month period, 1,200 job applicants were registered in these occupations and only 230 openings were received; at the end of the period, 452 applicants were available and only 22 openings. The long-term projections for these occupations show a decline in jobs.

Proofreading and editorial occupations show declining employment trends in New York City, and the applicant/opening ratios reflect the difficulty faced by those recently seeking positions as editors. The job market for proofreaders was considerably stronger. For editors, there were only 3 openings for 266 job applicants at the end of September and fewer than 100 openings received for nearly 1,000 registrants during the fiscal year. For proofreaders, there were only about 2 applicants for each opening during the fiscal year and 5 applicants per opening at the end of the period.

The number of upholsterer jobs is expected to decline from about 2,000 in 1978 to 1,700 in 1985. During the fiscal year ending September 30, not quite 600 applicants in upholstering occupations were registered with the Job Service and 218 were available at the end of the period. During the last fiscal year, 291 openings were received (largely for furniture upholsterers), of which 36 were on hand at the end of September. Few applicants who do custom work on slipcovers and draperies were registered with the Job Service and no openings for such custom workers were received during the year ended September 30, 1979.

While long-term projections indicate a decline in home cleaner and housekeeper jobs in the City by 1985, during the year ended September 1979, over 17,600 openings were received by the Job Service for day workers, but only about 1,700 job applicants were registered in this occupation. At the end of the period, 663 persons were registered but no openings were on hand.

Demand for alteration and custom tailors was good in the local job market during Fiscal Year 1979 despite a decline in such jobs in recent years and projected continuation of that trend. During the year, 344 alteration tailors were registered and over 300 openings were received and 61 custom tailors were registered and 41 openings received.

While the total number of jobs for chefs and cooks specializing in foreign cuisine are expected to decline over the next several years, job opportunities arising out of replacement needs are expected to be fairly substantial. In the last fiscal year, the Job Service had about 3 persons applying for each job opening as a chef and roughly 1 person for each opening as a foreign-food cook.

Sincerely,

Lawrence Viger

Lawrence Viger
Senior Economist

LV:sk

APPENDIX 4-D

13. Are adults being served by vocational education?

Yes. Total adult enrollments have shown a steady increase. Between FY 1976 and FY 1977, there was a 3.4% overall increase in the number of adult vocational students.

Table 13. Adult Enrollments in Vocational Education

	FY 76	FY 77	% Change
Total	4,069,575	4,208,949	+ 3.4%
Preparatory	865,461	847,774	- 2.0%
Supplementary	3,026,191	3,178,285	+ 5.0%
Apprenticeship	177,923	182,890	+ 2.8%

Source: U. S. Office of Education

These increases are important and encouraging, yet several concerns must be highlighted.

1) Adult enrollments are not expanding at a rate that should be expected in light of the growing number of adults in the society. Vocational education served only 4% of the labor force through adult programs in 1976, and a close examination of enrollments by state reveals considerable uneveness in the delivery of these programs. For example, Iowa Served 10.6% of the labor force, and the District of Columbia served less than 1%.

2) The number of adults in preparatory programs, i.e., those that prepared them specifically for employment, dropped in FY 1977.

3) In 1977, the total number of disadvantaged adults increased, but those in preparatory programs decreased 16.1%. (See Table 14.)

4) The total number of handicapped adults as well as the number in preparatory programs also decreased. (See Table 14.)

APPENDIX 4-E

Some Two Year Colleges Which Have Services for Displaced Homemakers.

Information supplied by American Association of Community and Junior Colleges.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
N741201315 11 EDWARD CORDOVA ACTING PRES. ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2533 PROVIDENCE AVENUE ANCHORAGE AK 99504	Mary Hale, Director Public Services	Special counseling/ career guidance
E741200979 11 ROBERT KRUPP PRESIDENT KUSKOKWIM COMMUNITY COLLEGE PO BOX 368 BETHEL AK 99559	Diane Carpenter, Acting Dean of Instruct. Joan Zimmerman, Finance Director	Referrals
A741200737 11 KENNETH E. BORLAND PRESIDENT ARIZONA WESTERN COLLEGE P.O. BOX 929 YUMA AZ 85364	Fern Drysdale Natalie Morgan	personal supportive and vocational counsel
R741100406 11 THEO J HEAP PRESIDENT MESA COMMUNITY COLLEGE 1833 WEST SOUTHERN AVENUE MESA AZ 85202	Dr. Coralyn Deskerdine, Director of Womens ReEntry Programs	Re-Entry program
U750101351 11 WILLIAM E. BERRY PRESIDENT PHOENIX COLLEGE 1202 WEST THOMAS RD. PHOENIX AZ 85013	Robin Bublick Dr. Virginia Noble Mary Gendron	as above
B741200840 11 DONALD E KLAASEN PRESIDENT PIMA COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2202 WEST ANKLAM ROAD TUCSON AZ 85709	Elizabeth Gonzales, Assoc. Dean West Campus Jamie Trainer, Counselor & Cooridinator East Ed. Center	

COLLEGE		CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
R0553 I COLLEGE SH JN ST. AZ 86301	11	Edith Crowe Mrs. Barbara Bromley	Workshops/advisement/counseling

COLLEGE		CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
OO V. SMITH ENT S COUNTY COMM. CLG. OR R 1109 AR 72315 EV F	11	Eugenia C. Hale	counseling
74 0050 IL . AKER RE DENT OR ARKANSAS COMMUNITY CLG. IONEER RIDGE AR 72601 ARRISON	11	Berta Dargen, Director of Adult Educ.	

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
K741100259 11 M. J. FUJIMOTO PRESIDENT SACRAMENTO CITY COLLEGE 3835 FREEPORT BOULEVARD SACRAMENTO CA 95822	Ms. Bonnie Ford, Coordinator Dr. Celina Sng	Re-Entry Counseling through counseling center
N741201210 11 DAVID H SIMS CHANCELLOR MARIN COUNTY COMM. CLG. DIST. KENTFIELD CA 94904	Janet Epp	
INDIAN VALLEY COLLEGES NOVATO, CA 94947	Sandy Handshen, Programs Coordinator	Personal, career, academic counseling Credits offered for Women's Studies
MENDOCINO COLLEGE BOX 3000 UKIAH, CA 95482		
E741200993 11 ROBERT E. AGRELLA SUPERINTENDENT MENDOCINO COLLEGE P O BOX 3000 UKIAH CA 95482		
L741100287 11 GEORGE J. FAUL PRESIDENT MONTEREY PENINSULA COLLEGE 980 FREMONT MONTEREY CA 93940	Dr. Sharon Coniglio, Women's Re-Entry Program Counseling Director	Academic and Personal related to careers counseling
Y741201106 11 PHILIP BORST PRESIDENT FULLERTON COLLEGE 321 E. CHAPMAN AVE. FULLERTON CA 92634	Debbie Newton	Career Counseling
J741201102 11 OMAR H. SCHEIDT SUPT-PRES PALOMAR COLLEGE 1140 WEST MISSION SAN MARCOS, CA 92069	Ruby Lowe	Assertiveness training and Individual counseling
C741200965 11 JEANETTE POORE PRESIDENT COLLEGE OF ALAMEDA 555 ATLANTIC AVENUE ALAMEDA CA 94501	E. P. Frochlich Assis. Dean	The Women's courses are in the regular division

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
Y741100280 11 GARY R EDELBROCK SUPERINTENDENT ALLAN HANCOCK COLLEGE 800 SOUTH COLLEGE DRIVE SANTA MARIA CA 93454	Mary Lou Rabska, Coordinator ReEntry Prog.	
B741100632 11 ROBERT B. MOORE PRESIDENT ORANGE COAST COLLEGE 2701 FAIRVIEW ROAD COSTA MESA CA 92626	Sharon Donoff, Assoc. Dean Student Ser. Dr. Geraldine Pickart	Women returing to college assistance
Y741200838 11 IVAN C. CROOKSHANKS SUPT.-PRES. COLLEGE OF THE SEQUOIAS 915 S. MOONEY BLVD VISALIA CA 93277	Lois A. Hopkins, Dean of Women	Re-Entry Program
College of San Matis 1700 W. Hillsdale Blvd. San Matis, CA 94402	Lois Callahan, President	Referral services

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
A741201044 11 JOHN R. HUMPHREYS PRESIDENT HUMPHREYS COLLEGE 6650 INGLEWOOD AVENUE STOCKTON CA 95207	Helen S. Palmer, Assoc. Dean	Counseling
F741201072 11 FRANK C. PEARCE SUPT.-PRES. LONG BEACH CITY COLLEGE 4901 E. CARSON ST. LONG BEACH CA 90808	Jan Foster, Continuing Education for Women	
I741200776 11 EUGENE A. PIMENTEL PRESIDENT LOS ANGELES HARBOR COLLEGE 1111 SOUTH FIGUEROA PLACE WILMINGTON CA 90744	Helen Edwards, Assistant Dean College of Development Sally Gay, Assistant Dean, Office of Instruction	
N741200938 11 DAVID WOLF INTERIM PRESIDENT WEST LOS ANGELES COLLEGE 4800 FRESHMAN DRIVE CULVER CITY CA 90230	Kay Mancusi, Head Counselor	Professional and Peer Counseling Groups Informal Programs Referral Service

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
I741100570 11 ROBERT A. LOMBARDI SUPERINTENDENT SADDLEBACK COLLEGE 28000 MARGUERITE PARKWAY MISSION VIEJO CA 92692	Alma Vanasse, Resource Specialist, Women's Center	Counseling Classes in Women's Studies and related fields,
I741100352 11 DALE PARNELL SUPT.-PRES. SAN JOAQUIN DELTA COLLEGE 5151 PACIFIC AVENUE STOCKTON CA 95207	Ruth Brangan,	
K741100328 11 JOHN F. JOHNSON SUPT.-PRES. SANTA ANA COLLEGE SEVENTEENTH AT BRISTOL SANTA ANA CA 92706	Loe Ford, Dean of Humanities Dand Guzman, Dean of Counseling	Re-Entry, Outstreach, child care, financal assistance counseling
Y741100416 11 DAVID H MERTES SUPT.-PRES. SANTA BARBARA CITY COLLEGE 721 CLIFF DRIVE SANTA BARBARA CA 93109	Dr. Barbara Linderman, Director of Women's Center	
C741201129 11 GERALD C. ANGOVE SUPT.-PRES. SIERRA COLLEGE 5000 ROCKLIN ROAD ROCKLIN CA 95677	Eileen Dickson, Division Chair. Couseling	Re-Entry counseling
SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE 900 OTAY LAKES ROAD CHULA VISTA, CA 92010	Mary Wylie, Director of Community Serv.	Personal Awareness and Orientation to College

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
C741201129 11 GERALD C. ANGOVE SUPT.-PRES. SIERRA COLLEGE 5000 ROCKLIN ROAD ROCKLIN CA 95577	Eileen Dickson, Division Chair. Couseling	Re-Entry counseling
SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE 900 OTAY LAKES ROAD CHULA VISTA, CA 92010	Mary Wylie, Director of Community Serv.	Personal Awareness and Orientation to College
C741201063 11 CLYDE C. MCCULLY PRESIDENT FRESNO CITY COLLEGE 1101 EAST UNIVERSITY FRESNO CA 93741	Doris Deakins, Associate Dean of Student Personal	Title 111 program has element intende to provide special counseling for mature women
VICTOR VALLEY P.O.BOX DRAWER 00 Victorville,CA 92392	Ms. D'Aloia	Women's center counseling

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VICTOR VALLEY P.O.BOX DRAWER 00 Victorville,CA 92392	Ms. D'Aloia	Women's center counseling

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
X741100615 11 KENNETH N. GRIFFIN PRESIDENT MODESTO JUNIOR COLLEGE COLLEGE AVENUE MODESTO CA 95350	Kathleen Auld	Re-Entry Center
L741201008 11 W. RAY HEARON PRESIDENT MOORPARK COLLEGE 7075 CAMPUS ROAD MOORPARK CA 93021	Linda Kay Moore Judith Farrell	Workshop/Films/Referrals/Library/Counseli
Y750101352 11 F. DEAN LILLIE PRESIDENT COLORADO MOUNTAIN COLLEGE PO BOX 1367 GLENWOOD SPRINGS CO 81601	Ruth Kirschbaum, Coordinator	Women's ResourseCenter
D741200925 11 G. OWEN SMITH VICE PRESIDENT RED ROCKS CAMPUS 12600 WEST SIXTH AVE GOLDEN CO 80401	Joyce M. Forney, Acting COOr.	Re-Entry Program
MORGAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE 300 MAIN T.MORGAN CO. 80701	Maggie Goodwin, Assis. Dean of Occp. Studies	Couseling/workshops/classes

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
J741100451 11 ERVIN S. FRENCH PRESIDENT NORTHEASTERN JUNIOR COLLEGE STERLING CO 80751	Dorothy Corsberg,	Counseling/job placement/services referral
K741100511 11 DONALD W. MCINNIS PRESIDENT PIKES PEAK COMMUNITY COLLEGE 5675 S. ACADEMY BLVD COLORADO SPRINGS CO 80906	Marilyn Kastel, Counselor	Displaced Homemaker counseling
Y741200122 11 DANIEL S. MCLAUGHLIN PRESIDENT ASNUNTUCK COMMUNITY COLLEGE P.O. BOX 68 111 PHOENIX AVE ENFIELD CT 06082	Joan Reuter, Director Carol Huber	Personal Counseling/ workshops
R741200937 11 EVERETT I. L. BAKER PRESIDENT NORWALK COMMUNITY COLLEGE 333 WILSON AVE NORWALK CT 06854	M. Adelman, Community Center for Women	
K741100371 11 PASQUALE A. MARINO PRESIDENT NORWALK ST. TECHNICAL COLLEGE 181 RICHARDS AVENUE NORWALK CT 05854	Ms. Olga Szokolay,	

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
G741201058 11 JACK F. OWENS CAMPUS DIRECTOR SOUTHERN CAMPUS P.O. BOX 610 GEORGETOWN DE 19947	Mrs. Cheynne Leyader	Establishing a program
X741200286 11 WILLIAM A. FAUCETT CAMPUS DIRECTOR STANTON CAMPUS 400 CHRISTIANA STANTON ROAD NEWARK DE 19702	Pamela Garrett XXXXXXX	Information and referral
F741100343 11 MAXWELL C. KING PRESIDENT BREVARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE 1519 CLEARLAKE ROAD COCOA FL 32922	Laura Wooward	Women's Center by 1982
Y741100455 11 A. HUGH ADAMS PRESIDENT BROWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE 225 E LAS OLAS BLVD FORT LAUDERDALE FL 33301	Linda Liberman	Counseling/ testing
Y741100237 11 DAVID G. ROBINSON PRESIDENT EDISON COMMUNITY COLLEGE COLLEGE PARKWAY FORT MYERS FL 33707	Gloria J. Mouton, Coor.	Personal/educational/career/counseling
A741100393 11 BENJAMIN R. WYGAL PRESIDENT FLORIDA J. C. AT JACKSONVILLE 21 WEST CHURCH STREET JACKSONVILLE FL 32202	Susan M. Yensen, Coor.	Center for Continuing Educ. for Women

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
FLORDIA KEYS COMMUNITY COLLEGE JR. COLLEGE ROAD KEY WEST, FL. 33040	Ms. Pat Bonner, Director Women's Center	CETA - New Careers
D741100056 11 LAWRENCE W. TYREE PRESIDENT GULF COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE 5230 WEST HIGHWAY 98 PANAMA CITY FL 32401	Pam Hooper, Director of Community Services	
P741200910 11 FRANK SCAGLIONE PRESIDENT HILLSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE P.O. BOX 22127 TAMPA FL 33522	Dr. Sandra Wilson, Ybor Campus	
M750101092 11 ELIZABETH LUNDGREN VICE-PRES. MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS 950 N.W. 20TH ST.-MIAMI-DADE MIAMI FL 33127	Rebecca Carney	Continuing Educ. for Nursing
S750101367 11 DUANE M. HANSEN VICE-PRES. NORTH CAMPUS 11380 N.W. 27TH AVE.2 MIAMI FL 33167	Rebecca W. Carney	
M750101030 11 AMBROSE GARNER VICE-PRES. SOUTH CAMPUS 11011 S. W. 104TH ST. MIAMI FL 33176	As Above	
D741100538 11 MILTON O. JONES PRESIDENT PASCO-HERNANDO COMM. COLLEGE 2401 STATE HWY 41 NORTH DADE CITY FL 33525	Cheryl Burbano, Director/Counselor	Rural Women's Outreach ~~Center~~ Program
I741200665 11 CARL M KUTTLER JR PRESIDENT ST. PETERSBURG JUNIOR COLLEGE P.O.BOX 13489 ST. PETERSBURG FL 33733	Jane Maddox, Director	Women's Living & Learning Program

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
Y741100128 11 EARL S. WELDON PRESIDENT SEMINOLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SANFORD FL 32771	Ms. June Gordon	Counseling/ short courses/job information
K741100332 11 JAMES F. GOLLATTSCHECK PRESIDENT VALENCIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE POST OFFICE BOX 3028 ORLANDO FL 32802	Beatrice B. Ettinger, Program Director	
M741100308 11 EDWARD D. MOBLEY PRESIDENT BAINBRIDGE JUNIOR COLLEGE HWY 84 EAST BAINBRIDGE GA 31717	Mary Coburn, Counselor	
LEEWARD COMMUNITY COLLEGE 96-045 ALAIKE PEARL CITY, HI 96782	Dr. Lillian Holcomb, Director Women's Center & Counselor Marie Wunsch	
X741100078 11 JAMES L. TAYLOR PRESIDENT COLLEGE OF SOUTHERN IDAHO 315 FALLS AVE. P.O. BOX 1238 TWIN FALLS ID 83301	Cherri Briggs, Coor	Displaced Homemaker Program

COLLEGE		CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
1741100760 WILLIAM R. KEEL PRESIDENT BELLEVILLE AREA COLLEGE 2500 CARLYLE ROAD BELLEVILLE IL 62221	11	Frank Cornich, Director of Counseling & Hum. Dev.	Focus upon women returning to education
X741100082 VIRGINIA R. KEEHAN PRESIDENT RICHARD J. DALEY COLLEGE 7500 SOUTH PULASKI ROAD CHICAGO IL 60552	11	Daniel G. Racich, Dean of Adult/Continuing Educ.	
V741200870 JOHN D HUNTER PRESIDENT COLLEGE OF LAKE COUNTY 19351 W. WASHINGTON STREET GRAYSLAKE IL 60030	11	Diana Mrotek, Director	Continuing and Community Educ.
1741201333 MARK L. HOPKINS PRESIDENT ELGIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE 1700 SPARTAN DR. ELGIN IL 60120	11	Gretchen Roche	Program for "Returning Adults"
P751000568 PAUL R. HEATH PRESIDENT JOHN WOOD COMMUNITY COLLEGE 1919 NORTH 18TH STREET QUINCY IL 62301	11	Mrs. Gerry Carter, Director of Community Services	
G741100403 L. H. HORTON PRESIDENT KANKAKEE COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOX 888 KANKAKEE IL 60901	11	Christine J. Dewey, Counselor	
Y741200340 ROBERT D. WEBB PRESIDENT LAKE LAND COLLEGE SO ROUTE 45 MATTOON IL 61938	11	Margaret Fallon	Personal and group counseling

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
J741100229 11 WILLIAM A. KOEHNLINE PRESIDENT OAKTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE 7900 N NAGLE STREET MORTON GROVE IL 60053	Pat Handzel	Career and academic counseling
J741100054 11 RICHARD C. CREAL PRESIDENT PRAIRIE STATE COLLEGE 202 SOUTH HALSTED STREET CHICAGO HEIGHTS IL 60411	Bonnie Henry, Director of Counseling	
J741200966 11 MURRAY DEUTSCH PRESIDENT RICHLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE 100 NORTH WATER STREET DECATUR IL 62523	Mariana Williams, Coor. of Women's Studies	
INDIANA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE CENTRAL INDIANA REGION INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46202	Dr. Meredith Corley	
Indiana VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE NORTH CENTRAL 1534 W. SAMPLE STREET SOUTH BEND, IN 46619	Melissa K. Slaggs, Nontrad. Program Coun.	Through the local YMCA
R741200980 11 ISAAC K. BECKES PRESIDENT VINCENNES UNIVERSITY 1002 NORTH FIRST STREET VINCENNES IN 47591	Karen Sutton, Director Adult Evening ED.	

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
D761100359 11 JOHN F. HAWSE SUPERINTENDENT HAWKEYE INST. OF TECHNOLOGY 1501 EAST ORANGE ROAD WATERLOO IA 50704	George Bennett, Director Adult & Con't Ed	
U761201253 11 LYLE HELLYER SUPT.-PRES. INDIAN HILLS COMMUNITY COLLEGE OTTUMWA INDUSTRIAL AIRPORT OTTUMWA IA 52501	Ann Auwles, Dept. Chairperson	
H761100172 11 BILL F. STEWART SUPERINTENDENT KIRKWOOD COMMUNITY COLLEGE 6301 KIRKWOOD BLVD. SW CEDAR RAPIDS IA 52406	Lois Weche, Counselor Angie Brown	Counseling
H761100238 11 DAVID R. PIERCE SUPERINTENDENT NORTH IOWA AREA COMM. COLLEGE 500 COLLEGE DRIVE MASON CITY IA 50401	Noreen Couan, Director of Special Adult Programs	
G761200716 11 ROBERT H. KISER SUPERINTENDENT WESTERN IOWA TECH COMM. CLG. 4647 STONE AVENUE SIOUX CITY IA 51106	Esther Kandik, Coor.	career counseling

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
L741100073 11 ALTON L. DAVIES PRESIDENT KANSAS CITY KANSAS CM. JR. CLG 7250 STATE AVENUE KANSAS CITY KS 66112	Sandra Hays Vanloose, Women's Resource Cen.	Community Outreach Counseling Program
A741100354 11 JAMES J. ALTENDORF PRESIDENT LABETTE COMM. JUNIOR COLLEGE 200 SOUTH FOURTEENTH PARSONS KS 67357	Helen C. Jones Adm. Asst.	Displaced homemakers nursing program
1741100102 11 J. C. SANDERS PRESIDENT NEOSHO COUNTY COMM. JR. CLG. 1000 SO. ALLEN CHANUTE KS 66720	Dr. Garry Church, Dean of Instruction	
8741100562 11 MARSHALL ARNOLD DIRECTOR HENDERSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2660 S GREEN STREET HENDERSON KY 42420	Ken Gibson, Assis. Director for Acad. Aff	
1741100457 11 DONALD J. CLEMENS DIRECTOR PADUCAH COMMUNITY COLLEGE ALBEN BARKLEY DRIVE PADUCAH KY 42001	Ms. Betsy Irby Mr. Jerry Hinton	Career and Educ. Counseling
1741100461 11 ROSCOE D. KELLEY DIRECTOR SOMERSET COMMUNITY COLLEGE MONTICELLO STREET SOMERSET KY 42501	Joanne Stoney, Asst. Director Student Services Margy Jones, Coordinator Community Services & Continuing Education	Career counseling, adjustments to entering or returning to college.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
R741201065 11 MARVIN E. THAMES PRESIDENT DELGADO COLLEGE 615 CITY PARK AVE. NEW ORLEANS LA 70119	Dr. Rosalie J. Parrino Dean of Division of Business Studies Linda F. Scalia, Director Community Out Reach Services	Individual career counseling, career possibilities & life directions.
R741200797 11 GEORGE TRAICOFF PRESIDENT NORTH SHORE COMMUNITY COLLEGE 3 ESSEX STREET BEVERLY MA 01915	Dr. Lillian Derdian, Dean of Students Dr. Anthony M. Cotoia	Women's career exploration & planning workshop.
QUINCY JUNIOR COLLEGE 34 CODDINGTON STREET QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS 02169	Alicia Coletti, Director Women's Center	Interest inventories are administered and career counseling offered through Women's Center.
L741200962 11 DONALD J. DONATO PRESIDENT QUINSIGAMOND COMMUNITY COLLEGE 670 WEST BOYLSTON ST. WORCESTER MA 01606	Margaret Watson, Dean of Academic Affairs Dr. Robert Smith, Association Dean Lifelong Learning	Counseling through college's Women Center Counseling department and Center for Lifelong Learning's counseling service.
L741100069 11 JAMES F. HALL PRESIDENT CAPE COD COMMUNITY COLLEGE RTE #132 WEST BARNSTABLE MA 02668	Mary Solomita Director of Counseling Karen M. Dumont Director of Community Services	Support group called COPE (consists of olde students, mostly women, who are beginning resuming, etc..) together with group leade & faculty examine problems of adjustment . College has submitted a proposal to receiv vocational educational grant monies to provide services for displaced homemakers.
ENDICOTT COLLEGE HALE STREET BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS 01915	Dr. Eleanor Tupper, President Professor Mary A. Brette, Former Director of Continuing Education.	Special counseling.
C741100621 11 JAMES E. HOULIHAN JR. PRESIDENT MIDDLESEX COMMUNITY COLLEGE SPRINGS RD. BEDFORD MA 01730	Dean Karen Rigg, Dean of Students Barbara Sherman, Director Division of Community Services	Until recently, has been providing traini in office skills.
NEWBURY JUNIOR COLLEGE BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02115	John L. Pelletiel, Dean	Special counseling not only for "women" for adults.
AQUINAS JUNIOR COLLEGE 303 ADAMS STREET MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02186	Sister Mary Louise Morgan C.S.J., President	Counseling career choices, course choices, program choices, etc....
BAY PATH JUNIOR COLLEGE LONG MEADOW, MASSACHUSETTS 01106	Dr. Jeanette T. Wright, President Mrs. Eleanor H. Gay, Coordinator of Special Programs	Academic & Career counseling.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
U741100240 11 JONATHAN M DAUBE PRESIDENT BERKSHIRE COMMUNITY COLLEGE WEST STREET PITTSFIELD MA 01201	Alexandra A. Warshaw Dean of Student Services Elizabeth Dolan Staff Assistant Continuing Education	Academic & Career counseling. Displaced Homemakers Center pending grant approval.
1741100496 11 HAROLD E. SHIVELY PRESIDENT BUNKER HILL COMMUNITY COLLEGE RUTHERFORD AVENUE CHARLESTOWN MA 02129	R. Brent Bonah Dean of continunig Education Sheila Beyer, Asst. to the President Patricia Chisholm, Dean of Students	Group & individual counseling, seminars, workshops, etc.
1741200779 11 ROBERT C. SCHLEIGER PRESIDENT CHESAPEAKE COLLEGE WYE MILLS MD 21579	Lynn Sheppard Community Outreach Coordinator	Counselors are very attuned to needs of women.
U741200802 11 RAFAEL L. CORTADA PRESIDENT COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE 2901 LIBERTY HEIGHTS AVE. BALTIMORE MD 21215	Ms. Bea Warbasse Department of Social Services Adele W. Fing Program Developer	Special START (Start Thinking About Returning To School) is geared toward re-entry women.
U741100524 11 EDWIN E. WUEHLE PRESIDENT BAY DE NOC COMMUNITY COLLEGE U.S. 2 AND DANFORTH RD. ESCANABA MI 49829	Mrs. Martha Burns James Barr Dean of Development & Community Relations	Will have center for displaced homemakers in near future.
N741100446 11 DALE B. LAKE PRESIDENT KALAMAZOO VALLEY COMM. COLLEGE 6767 WEST O AVE KALAMAZOO MI 49009	Shirley Smith Dr. Marilyn Schlack, Dean of Instruction Pamela Ferguson, Director Community Servic and Continuing Education	Career counseling & tuition reimbursemen
P741200922 11 PHILIP J. GANNON PRESIDENT LANSING COMMUNITY COLLEGE P.O. BOX 40010, 419 N. CAPITOL LANSING MI 48901	Mary Laing, Program Director Women's Resource Center	Counseling to world of re-entry of work or school. Have Center for displaced homemakers.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
V741100300 11 RALPH J. JALKANEN PRESIDENT SUOMI COLLEGE 601 QUINCY ST. HANCOCK MI 49930	Mrs. Ellen Tuomi, Tenured Instructor Don Myrick, Academic Dean	Career Counseling.
T741100604 11 FRANK BLACKFORD ACTING PRES. MACOMB COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE 14500 TWELVE MILE ROAD WARREN MI 48093	Ruth Ann Zeigler, Director of Special Projects	Career counseling and adjustments of entering or re-entering school. Center for displaced homemakers in full swing as 9/79. Services provided person skill development, career placement.
T741100394 11 RONALD CAMPBELL PRESIDENT MONROE COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE 1555 S. RAISINVILLE RD MONROE MI 48161	Audrey Warrick, Assistant Director Continuing Education/Community Services	Have a grant allocation for displaced homemakers which is being administered through the Women's Center.
M741100390 11 HERBERT N STOUTENBURG PRESIDENT MONTCALM COMMUNITY COLLEGE SIDNEY RD SIDNEY MI 48885	Lois Springsteen Administrative Asst. to President Lillian Downing, Counselor	Career & personal counseling. Displaced homemakers scholarship.
P741201011 11 JOHN G. THOMPSON PRESIDENT MUSKEGON COMMUNITY COLLEGE 221 S. QUARTERLINE MUSKEGON MI 49442	Dennis A. Wilson Dean of Community Services	Just awarded a grant to establish a Displaced Homemakers Program.
R741200692 11 A. D. SHANKLAND PRESIDENT NORTH CENTRAL MICHIGAN COLLEGE 1515 HOWARD ST PETOSKEY MI 49770	Bonda Hale, Director of Nursing C.R, Owens, Dean of Off Campus	
R741200976 11 ROBERT F ROELOFS PRESIDENT OAKLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2480 OPDYKE ROAD BLOOMFIELD HILLS MI 48013	Dr. Marion Rice Provost William O'Mahoney, Dean of Applied Sciences & Arts	Through 4 campuses provide career, academi personal & job counseling.
OAKLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE AUBURN HILLS CAMPUS 2900 FEATHERSTONE ROAD AUBURN HEIGHTS, MICHIGAN 48057	Dr. Marion Rice, Provost Keith Stewert, Academic Dean	Special "Thirty Up" group meets regularly as a self-help group with a college counselor as their advisor . In the process of setting up a Women's Center.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
OAKLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE HIGHLAND LAKES CAMPUS 7350 COOLEY LAKE ROAD UNION LAKE, MICHIGAN 48085		Career Planning.
Y741100444 11 C. NELSON GROTE PRESIDENT SCHOOLCRAFT COLLEGE 18600 HAGGERTY ROAD LIVONIA MI 48152	Jean Christensen, Assistant Dean Community Service & Director of Women's Resource Center	Peer counseling, professional special counseling, re-entry program and "New Horizons" self awareness class.
D741201361 11 CURTIS S. MURTON, JR. PRESIDENT BRAINERD COMMUNITY COLLEGE COLLEGE DRIVE BRAINERD MN 56401	Ann Harold-Doering Ph.D. Dean of Instruction	Career counseling
X741100510 11 PHILIP J ANDERSON PRESIDENT ITASCA COMMUNITY COLLEGE ROUTE 3 GRAND RAPIDS MN 55744	Susan Blaeser, Director Personal & Career Development Program Bonnie Hendrikson, Director Community Services	Personal & Career Development program.
M741100635 11 CURTIS W. JOHNSON PRESIDENT METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE 1501 HENNEPIN AVE MINNEAPOLIS MN 55403	Mary Pruitt, Coordinator Women's Program	Women's Upward Bound Counselor assist in career development.
K741200715 11 JOHN F. HELLING PRESIDENT NORTH HENNEPIN COMM. COLLEGE 7411-85 AVENUE NORTH BROOKLYN PARK MN 55445	Idelia Loso Dean of Instruction Anne Graves, M.A., Director Career Clinic	Career counseling & support service for women.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
741200649 11 HEODORE A. EASTON RESIDENT ORTHLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE HIEF RIVER FALLS MN 56701	William Kottke Dean of Instruction	
N741100337 11 SR. ANNE JOACHIM MOORE PRESIDENT ST. MARY'S JUNIOR COLLEGE 2500 SOUTH SIXTH STREET MINNEAPOLIS MN 55454	Sr.Anne Moore, Presidnet T. Scheller, Vice- President	
A741100027 11 JOHN W. TORGELSON PRESIDENT WILLMAR COMMUNITY COLLEGE WILLMAR MN 56201	Miss Marietta Johnsen, Librarian Dale E. Wright Director of Admissions	In the process of developing a special center for women on campus. Special individual & group counseling provided. Displaced Homemakers Center just beginning.
A741100031 11 WILLIAM A. KEIM PRESIDENT MAPLE WOODS COMMUNITY COLLEGE 2601 NE BARRY ROAD KANSAS CITY MO 64156	Pat Berne, Women's Center contact. Virginia Baker, Assistant Dean Learning Resources A. Edward Lambert, Associate Dean Community & Campus Services	Counseling thru re-entry office.
K741200789 11 DAVID A HARRIS PRESIDENT ST. LOUIS C.C.-FLORISSANT VLY. 3400 PERSHALL RD ST. LOUIS MO 63135	Pat Berne, Women's Center contact. Betty Duvall, Dean of Instruction Donald Tanner, Dean of Continuing Education	Counseling; Financial Planning, Money Management, Small Business Mangement, etc....
C741200651 11 GLYNN L. CLARK PRESIDENT ST. LOUIS C.C.-MERAMEC 11333 BIG BEND BLVD ST. LOUIS MO 63122	Dr. Patricia Berne, Director of Women's Programs for St. Louis Community Colleges Ms. Ann Roberts Divine, Assitant Dean of Students.	Credit and non-credit counseling for mature women. Just received a grant for displaced homemakers center.
L741200744 11 WINSTON O. BENJAMIN PRESIDENT ITAWAMBA JUNIOR COLLEGE FULTON MS 38843	Linda Partlow, Director of Continuing Education & Community Services	Manpower Consortium Career Counselor. Displaced Homemakers Counselor. Center provides Guidance, counseling, referrals, etc...
L741100427 11 J. J. HAYDEN, JR. PRESIDENT MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST JR. CLG P. O. BOX [illegible] 100 ~~PERKINSTON~~ Gautier, MS ~~39573~~ 39553 Jackson County Campus	Jean McCool Coordinator of Program Services	Counseling, as well as makes referrals to other professional counselors in the area Center designed to aid displaced homemak in making big discoveries & decisions.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
B741100589 11 CHESTER H. GAUSMAN AREA PRESIDENT CENTRAL TECH. COMM. CLG. AREA PO BOX 1468 GRAND ISLAND NE 68801	Sandra McDaniel, Registrar Lester H. Weber, Coordinator Educational Centers	
H741100580 11 JERRY A. LEE PRESIDENT PLATTE TECHNICAL COMM. COLLEGE BOX 1027 COLUMBUS NE 68601	Mary Lou Holmberg, Director Practical Nursing Program Dr. Ron Hutkin, Associate Dean Vocational Education	Career exploration counseling.
H741201052 11 CHARLES D. MICHAEL AREA PRESIDENT WESTERN TECH. COMM. CLG. AREA 1601 EAST 27TH STREET NE SCOTTSBLUFF NE 69361	Patricia K. Miltenberger, Dean, Student Services	Special re-entry workshops including individual counseling. Related workshops in skill identification, resume writing, job interview, etc....
X741100222 11 ALBAN E. REID PRESIDENT BERGEN COMMUNITY COLLEGE 400 PARAMUS ROAD PARAMUS NJ 07552	Lois E. Marshall, Dean of Community Services Professor Harriet Lefkowith Office of Community Services	Community Counseling Service
H741100319 11 HARMON PIERCE PRESIDENT BURLINGTON COUNTY COLLEGE PEMBERTON-BROWNS MILLS ROAD PEMBERTON NJ 08068	Dr. Connie Churchill, Chairperson Science, Math & Technology Deatra Gabriella, Coordinator Community Services	Institute on Aging, Co-Sponsor w/YWCA displaced homemakers. Center is also co-sponsored by YWCA.
G741100189 11 OTTO R. HAUKE PRESIDENT CAMDEN COUNTY COLLEGE PO BOX 200 COLLEGE DRIVE BLACKWOOD NJ 08012	Dr. Jacqueline Snow, Dean of Student Development Ms. Judith Sheridan, Program Development Specialist	
G741100193 11 GEORGE D. HARRIS PRESIDENT ESSEX COUNTY COLLEGE 303 UNIVERSITY AVE NEWARK NJ 07102	Dr. Beverly Gunstone, Asst. to the President Carolyn T. Miller, Coordinator Neighborhood College Project/Project WHY	Financial, personal and re-entry to work/school counseling. Community Centers WHY (Woman help yourself).

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
S741200861 11 JOHN P. HANLEY PRESIDENT MERCER COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE 1200 OLD.TRENTON ROAD TRENTON NJ 08590	Dori Seider, Women's Studies Coordinator Patricia A. Carr, Asst. Professor Counseling & Human Development Dept.	Counseling for returning to school, assertive training.
X741100261 11 ROSE M CHANNING PRESIDENT MIDDLESEX COUNTY COLLEGE MILL ROAD EDISON NJ 08817	Louis D. Riccardi, Director of Administrative Operations Division of Continuing Education D. Michelle Foffe, Dean of Student Services	
F741200905 11 GUSTAVO A. MELLANDER PRESIDENT PASSAIC COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE COLLEGE BOULEVARD PATERSON NJ 07509	Carole Beer, Director Womens Center Dean Jessie Gist, Student Activities	Center is the process of being established in cooperation with CETA.
P741100177 11 JOSEPH R. FINK PRESIDENT SOMERSET COUNTY COLLEGE PO BOX 3300 SOMERVILLE NJ 08876	Carol Murtaugh, Dean Business, Career & Technical Programs Donald H. Bowers	Re-entry counseling. Working on center through a Vocational Tech grant.
G741200899 11 SAUL ORKIN PRESIDENT UNION COLLEGE 1033 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE CRANFORD NJ 07016	Dorothy Cooper, Coordinator Coordinator of Women's Center Ron Nakoshima, Director of Counseling	Women's Center staffed by a psychologist-- Personal, career & academic counseling.
F741201068 11 FRANK A. CIPRIANI PRESIDENT FARMINGDALE CAMPUS RT. 110 & MELVILLE RD.-SUNY FARMINGDALE NY 11735	Ellen Cooperperson, Director, Women's Educational & Counseling Center Dr. Nancy Thomson, Acting Dean of Academic Services	
G741100617 11 RICHARD F. GREGO PRESIDENT SULLIVAN COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE LOCH SHELDRAKE NY 12759	Allan Dampman, Associate Academic Dean/Community Services Agnes Manell, Cahirperson Science & Math Department	Annual potential of Women's Conference - Part time for mature Women.
Tompkins Cortland Community College Dryden, New York	Sandra Rubaii Dawn Cooper, Associate Dean	Counseling: Peer support, job search, job exploration, etc,..... Have applied for an ARC grant with which to begin Displace Homemakers Center.
D741200676 SISTER MARY CARMINA COPPOLA 11 PRESIDENT TROCAIRE COLLEGE 110 RED JACKET PARKWAY BUFFALO NY 14220	Sister M. Carmina Coppola, President Sister M. Anne dePaul Trusso, Director Evening & Summer Division	Special efforts made to aid women entering programs as mid-life.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
1741200703 11 GERALD CHILDRESS PRESIDENT NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE MAIN AND COLLEGE ROSWELL NM 88201	Dr. Gwen Robbins Director of Cintinuing Education Elizabeth A. Shamas, Faculty Secretary, Lo Hall	Degree planning, personal & academic counseling.
H741100179 11 ALFRED B. LIGHT PRESIDENT CLINTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE BLUFF POINT PLATTSBURGH NY 12901	Dean Margaret Carey Brunda Towne, Asst. for Continuing Educ.	Career counseling - Motivated Advance Process.
W741100434 11 JOHN P PIRKHOLZ PRESIDENT ERIE COMMUNITY COLLEGE MAIN STREET AND YOUNGS ROAD BUFFALO NY 14221	Ms. Gerry Evans E.C.C. Smith Campus Donald P. Holmwood, Director Continuing Education	Counseling funded by CETA title II - Intake counseling & diagnosis - Coping skills for work & academic skills.
D741200711 11 STUART STEINER PRESIDENT GENESEE COMMUNITY COLLEGE ONE COLLEGE ROAD BATAVIA NY 14020	Debra Hill, TA/Educational Services Elizabeth Lane, Associate Dean Learning Resource Center	Career, educational & personal counseli
R741100526 11 ROGER C. SEAGER PRESIDENT JAMESTOWN COMMUNITY COLLEGE 525 FALCONER STREET JAMESTOWN NY 14701	Elizabeth Black, Chairperson Nursing Division Marilyn Zagora, Affirmative Action Officer.	Enter & re-entry in school counseling
R741200836 11 WILLIAM F. KAHL PRESIDENT JUNIOR COLLEGE OF ALBANY 140 NEW SCOTLAND AVENUE ALBANY NY 12208	Mr. Charles De Matteo, Chariman Humanities Division Dallie Downer, Assistant Dean for Student Development.	
G741201062 11 JOSEPH SHENKER PRESIDENT LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE 31-10 THOMSON AVENUE LONG ISLAND CITY NY 11101	Audrey Branch Augusta Kappner, Dean Continuing Education	Re-entry program with a career educatio fows; and counseling is both personal & career oriented.
R741100624 11 SISTER M. PATRICIA BURKE PRESIDENT MATER DEI COLLEGE RIVERSIDE DRIVE OGDENSBURG NY 13669	Sister M. Patricia Burke, S.S.J. President Sister Mary Christine Taylor, S.S.J. Academic Dean	
G741100154 11 GEORGE H. ROBERTSON PRESIDENT MOHAWK VALLEY COMM. COLLEGE 1101 SHERMAN DRIVE UTICA NY 13501	Dr. Gary McGuire, Dean Lifelong Learning & Continuing Education Dr. Joanne Rettke, Director Programs for Women & Senior Adults	Career counseling.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
F741100020 11 MOSES S. KOCH PRESIDENT MONROE COMMUNITY COLLEGE PO BOX 9720 ROCHESTER NY 14523	Dr. Elizabeth Gennarimo, Dean of Curriculum Joan Mullaney, Director, Grant to assist Single Heads of Households.	
C741100194 11 URSULA SCHWERIN PRESIDENT NEW YORK CITY COMM. COLLEGE 300 JAY STREET BROOKLYN NY 11201	Dr. Ursula Schwerin, President Fannie Eisenstein, Associate Dean Division of Continuing Education	
Schenectady County Community College Washington Avenue Schenectady, New York 12305	Dr. Erma Ruth Chestnut, Director, Continuing Education Ruth Riggs, Director, Library Services	Day & evening workshops on Career Options for Women.
K741100114 EARL W. MACARTHUR 11 PRESIDENT CANTON CAMPUS CORNELL DR.-SUNY AG.& TECH. CANTON NY 13617	Jean Parker, VP for Student Affairs Josephine P. Swift, Director of Community & Public Service	Full time college counselors volunteer their services to provide mature women women counseling.
S741100260 11 ROBERT T. BROWN PRESIDENT ULSTER COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE STONERIDGE NY 12484	Jean Miles, Director of Admissions Edith E. Searles, Administrative Assistant to the Dean Of Faculty	Counsel mature women and provide interest inventory testing.
V741200827 11 JOSEPH N. HANKIN PRESIDENT WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE 75 GRASSLANDS ROAD VALHALLA NY 10595	Elaine Klein, PhdD., Associate, Community Services Mary D. Pandaleon, Assistant Dean, Community Services	

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
S741100544 11 JAMES B. PETTY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND COUNTY TECH. INST. 137 SOUTH POST ROAD SHELBY NC 28150	Sandra Hardin, Associate Dean of Instructio Dan T. Camp, Dean of Continuing Education	Have displaced homemakers center offer counseling & Career Orientation.
D741100608 11 PAUL H. JOHNSON PRESIDENT PAMLICO TECHNICAL INSTITUTE HWY 306 SOUTH- P.O. BOX 185 GRANTSBORO NC 28509	Gail Carter, Dean, Learning Resources Cente Don Warren, Dean	Job-related counseling.
U741100166 11 EDWARD W. COX PRESIDENT PIEDMONT TECHNICAL INSTITUTE PO BOX 1197 ROXBORO NC 27573	Karen Thompson, Director of Library-Learning Center Ellen Austin, Director of Special Student Services Betty Crawford, Director of Student Mangement	Beginning this year under CETA monies will have Displaced Homemaker services, counseling, job interviewing training,et
P741200782 11 W. RONALD MCCARTER PRESIDENT SOUTHEASTERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE P.O. BOX 151 WHITEVILLE NC 28472	Ms. Nancy Mershon, Woment Studies Program Mr. William L. Wilson, Dean of Adult Educ. Mrs. Phyllis Feagin, Dean of College Transfe Program	Counseling: Career, Personal, Academic & referral. Have a program for displaced homemakers funded through CETA
Y741200733 11 MERRILL PERG PRESIDENT LAKE REGION JUNIOR COLLEGE HIGHWAY 20 NORTH DEVILS LAKE ND 58301	Viola Keller, Director Student Life John Anthony, Tittle III Division	Counseling: Education for work assesment.
Firelands College of Bowling Green State University Huron, Ohio 44839	Dr. Algalee P. Adams, Dean of Fireland College Dr. James H. McBride, Coordinator for Community Services	Services of a mature program advisement director. This person teaches a course "Shifting Gears: Life Cahnges and How to Make Them Work for You" a non-credit cour offered at an nominal fee in the Life-Lone Learning Division.
I741200844 11 HAROLD M NESTOR PRESIDENT COLUMBUS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE 550 E. SPRING ST., BOX 1609 COLUMBUS OH 43216	Carol A. Fought, Administrative Asst. to the President Dr. Wilma Parr, Chairperson, Behavioral Sciences Department, Division of Health and Human Services	Individual counseling, career exploration workshops, community contacts, pre-admissions, etc... Just completed firstdraft of proposal to attempt to find funding for center for displaced homemakers.
V741200866 11 NOLEN M. ELLISON CHANCELLOR CUYAHOGA COMM. CLG. DISTRICT 700 CARNEGIE AVENUE CLEVELAND OH 44115	Lynn Rosen, Dean of Instruction, Eastern Campus Evelyn Border, Asst, Institute Director, Women's Programs, Lifelong Learning Institut Rae Rohfeld, Director of Special Projects	Career counseling, individual(on a limited basis - Group Counseling, Career and Life Planning workshops. Displaced homemakers program.
P741100068 11 JAMES E. SEITZ PRESIDENT EDISON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE 1973 EDISON DRIVE PIQUA OH 45356	Deborah L. Gosselin, Counselor Gary W. Wilson, Director of Continuing Educ.	GROW Program-academic work, personal & career advisement & social activities for the woman who wishes to enter or return to higher education.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
R741100515 11 OMAR L. OLSON PRESIDENT LORAIN COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE 1005 NORTH ABBE ROAD ELYRIA OH 44035	Susan McCough, Director, Community Education Division	Options for Women - Non Credit workshop Program.
E741100637 11 PAUL C. HAYES PRESIDENT RIO GRANDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE RIO GRANDE OH 45674	Jean Cooper - Co-or. Personnel/Affirmative Action Officer Peg Thomas, Director Career Development & Placement Bernard Murphy, Director Continuing Education	Career, Marriage, Child-Care Counselin & Re-entry to school.
D741200780 11 FRED A. YENNY PRESIDENT STARK TECHNICAL COLLEGE 6200 FRANK AVENUE NW CANTON OH 44720	Leon H. Albert, Director of Continuing Ed. Norma Marcere, Director for Special Projects for Academic Excellence.	Helping mature women gain confidence about themselves & their career potentia
K741100585 11 ROBERT C. WEYRICK DEAN UNIV. OF AKRON- CM. & TECH. CL EAST BUCHTEL AVENUE AKRON OH 44325	Dr. M. Jean Johnston, Professor, Business & Office Tech. (Community & Technical) Dr. A.E. Misko, Director Career Planning	Career counseling, etc. Displaced homemakers center - child care facilities, tutoring & developing studies program.
Ohio University-Lancaster Campus 1570 Granville Pike Lancaster, Ohio 93130	Pat Alford, Asst. Director of Student Services	
Cincinnati Tehhnical College 3520 Central Parkway Cincinnati, Ohio 45223	Craig J. Ballard, Director of Grant Devel.	Counseling begins when Women's Center begins shortly.
I741100239 11 DALE L. GIBSON PRESIDENT SOUTH OKLAHOMA CITY JR. CLG. 7777 SOUTH MAY AVENUE OKLAHOMA CITY OK 73159	Sandy Raffaelli, Women's Studies Program Mary North, Institute Manager, Allied Health Annmarie Shicati, Director of Institutional Research	All services of counseling - awareness of the specific problems of returning women. In the pro[illegible] of designing a program of support for displaced homemakers.
H741201009 11 ARTHUR A. BINNIE PRESIDENT CHEMEKETA COMMUNITY COLLEGE P.O. BOX 14007 SALEM OR 97309	Barbara J. Dixon, Associate Dean of Instruction Regina Vee, Women's Studies Program	Counseling re-entry women and displaced homemakers.
F741201138 11 AMO DE BERNARDIS PRESIDENT PORTLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE 12000 SW 49TH AVENUE PORTLAND OR 97219	Joan Campf, Career Development Director Geraldine Pearson, Director of Developmental Education & Allied Services	Counseling to the returning woman student classes & workshops: Women in their Midd Years, Widowhood, Single Parenting, Caree & Divorce, etc.. Displaced Homemakers center services such as individual counseling, Family counseling, Cooperative work, etc...

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
G741200755 11 THOMAS TENHOEVE JR. PRESIDENT BUTLER COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE COLLEGE DRIVE BUTLER PA 16001	Judy Schilling, Department Heal Sue R. Bennitt, Coordinator, Displaced Homemaker Program	Counseling: returning to school, career, entering for the first time,. etc.... Services provided by displaced homemakers center: Physical development, career decision, self awareness, etc.
D741100363 11 CHARLES F. ROLLINS PRESIDENT BUCKS COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE SWAMP ROAD NEWTOWN PA 18940	Kathleen Torzala	Individual, career, returning to work or school counseling. New Program for displaced homemakers - serves as a resource & referral service.
L741100575 11 JAMES L. EVANKO EXECUTIVE DEAN ALLEGHENY CAMPUS 808 RIDGE AVENUE PITTSBURGH PA 15212	Alice Greller, Coordinator of Women's Center Terry Carskaddan, Counselor Women's Center Helena Hughes, Dean of Students	Counseling-personal & crisis-oriented counseling, career and academic guidance
P741100574 11 JOHN W. KRAFT EXEC. DEAN COLLEGE CENTER - NORTH 111 PINES PLAZA 1130 PERRY HWY PITTSBURGH PA 15237	Doreen Heller, Asst. Dean of Community Services James R. Hanlin, Director of Continuing Ed.	Counseling for displaced homemakers. Displaced Homemakers center provides counseling, classes, placement, etc.
K741100620 11 DOUGLAS F. LIBBY JR. PRESIDENT DELAWARE COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE ROUTE 252 & MEDIA LINE ROAD MEDIA PA 19063	Alberta Trani, Associate Dean Susanna B. Staas, Counselor/Coordinator Opportunites	One on one peer counseling - career planning.
J741100015 11 MICHAEL A. DUZY PRESIDENT HARCUM JUNIOR COLLEGE MORRIS & MONTGOMERY AVES BRYN MAWR PA 19010	Ms. Janet Law, Dean of Students Mr. Robert J. Miller, Director of Continuing Education	
Lehigh County Community College [illegible] 2370 Main Street Schnecksville, Pennsylvania 18078		Peer counseling through RAP (Returning Adult Program.)
U741201035 11 BYRON L. RINEHIMER JR. PRESIDENT LUZERNE COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE PROSPECT ST AND MIDDLE ROAD NANTICOKE PA 18634	Dr. Julia Galbaugh, Coordinator Dental Hygiene Program Mrs. Eleanor Miller, Asst. to Dean of Academic Services	Displaced Homemakers Center provides clerk/typist training, assertiveness training and counseling.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
W741100543 11 LEROY R. BRENDLINGER PRESIDENT MONTGOMERY COUNTY COMM. CLG. 340 DEKALB PIKE BLUE BELL PA 19422	Dr. Maire Smith, Director of Counseling Thomas C. Feeney, Jr., Associate Dean of Academic Affairs	
W741100325 11 LEWIS W. OGLE PRESIDENT READING AREA COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOX 1706 READING PA 19603	Dr. Kathryn Brailer, Research & Grants Belinda Cutwein, Coordinator, Women's Center for Displaced Homemakers Harriet Schwartz, Women's Studies Program.	Counseling & career interest testing to mature women seeking entry or re-entry into the labor force. Displaced homemakers center provides assertiveness training, job placement service, etc.
Anderson College Anderson, South Carolina 29621	Mrs. Carol Willis, Asst. Dean of Student Development C.R. Roberts, Asst. Academic Dean	Counseling for academic re-entry.
V741100619 11 THOMAS E. BARTON JR. PRESIDENT GREENVILLE TECHNICAL COLLEGE P.O. BOX 5616,STATION B GREENVILLE SC 29606	Harriett Kessinger, Director Women's Center Hazel Hall, Vice President for Student Affairs	"Mature Returning Student" program. Two Displaced Homemakers Programs: One on campus; One outreach Program in the commu.
E741100205 11 JOHN T WYNN DIRECTOR WILLIAMSBURG TECHNICAL ED. CTR 601 LANE ROAD KINGSTREE SC 29556	Anne C. Ellis, Dean of Administrative Services Richard T. Atkinson, Dean of Continuing Education	Center for displaced homemakers offer instruction on job acquisition skills-job application, interviewing, etc., counseling vocational & personal.
U741100310 11 SISTER LYNN MARIE WELBIG PRESIDENT PRESENTATION COLLEGE 1500 NORTH MAIN ABERDEEN SD 57401	Sr. Lynn Marie Welbig, President Sheryl L. Klinkel, Continuing Education Coordinator	Testing, tutorial, remedial, religious, and personal counseling.
Y741201293 11 CHARLES W. BRANCH PRESIDENT CHATTANOOGA ST. TECH. CM. CLG. 4501 AMNICOLA HIGHWAY CHATTANOOGA TN 37406	Lena Mayberry, Dean of Administration Sylvia Wygoda, Industrial Relations Coordinator	Displaced Homemakers Center just opened fall of '79.
H741100150 11 ERNEST L. STOCKTON PRESIDENT CUMBERLAND CLG. OF TENNESSEE SOUTH GREENWOOD STREET LEBANON TN 37087	Jack Howard	Counseling: Career planning, job placement & in school plans/objectives/needs.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
W741100543 11 LEROY R. BRENDLINGER PRESIDENT MONTGOMERY COUNTY COMM. CLG. 340 DEKALB PIKE BLUE BELL PA 19422	Dr. Moire Smith, Director of Counseling Thomas C. Feeney, Jr., Associate Dean of Academic Affairs	
W741100325 11 LEWIS W. OGLE PRESIDENT READING AREA COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOX 1706 READING PA 19603	Dr. Kathryn Brailer, Research & Grants Belinda Gutwein, Coordinator, Women's Center for Displaced Homemakers Harriet Schwartz, Women's Studies Program.	Counseling & career interest testing to mature women seeking entry or re-entry into the labor force. Displaced homemakers center provides assertiveness training, job placement service, etc.
Anderson College Anderson, South Carolina 29621	Mrs. Carol Willis, Asst. Dean of Student Development C.R. Roberts, Asst. Academic Dean	Counseling for academic re-entry.
V741100619 11 THOMAS E. BARTON JR. PRESIDENT GREENVILLE TECHNICAL COLLEGE P.O. BOX 5616, STATION B GREENVILLE SC 29606	Harriett Kessinger, Director Women's Center Hazel Hall, Vice President for Student Affairs	"Mature Returning Student" program. Two Displaced Homemakers Programs: One on campus; One outreach Program in the commu.
E741100205 11 JOHN T WYNN DIRECTOR WILLIAMSBURG TECHNICAL ED. CTR 601 LANE ROAD KINGSTREE SC 29556	Anne C. Ellis, Dean of Administrative Services Richard T. Atkinson, Dean of Continuing Education	Center for displaced homemakers offer instruction on job acquisition skills-job application, interviewing, etc., counseling vocational & personal.
U741100310 11 SISTER LYNN MARIE WELBIG PRESIDENT PRESENTATION COLLEGE 1500 NORTH MAIN ABERDEEN SD 57401	Sr. Lynn Marie Welbig, President Sheryl L. Klinkel, Continuing Education Coordinator	Testing, tutorial, remedial, religious, and personal counseling.
Y741201293 11 CHARLES W. BRANCH PRESIDENT CHATTANOOGA ST. TECH. CM. CLG. 4501 AMNICOLA HIGHWAY CHATTANOOGA TN 37406	Lena Mayberry, Dean of Administration Sylvia Wygoda, Industrial Relations Coordinator	Displaced Homemakers Center just opened fall of '79.
W741100150 11 ERNEST L. STOCKTON PRESIDENT CUMBERLAND CLG. OF TENNESSEE SOUTH GREENWOOD STREET LEBANON TN 37087	Jack Howard	Counseling: Career planning, job placement & in school plans/objectives/needs.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
C741200659 11 CHARLES D. LUTZ JR. PRESIDENT AMARILLO COLLEGE 2201 S WASHINGTON AMARILLO TX 79178	Midhele Gilmour, Director of Women's Programs Mildred Everett, Asst. Business Manager	Personal counseling & educational and career guidance. Displaced homemakers center provides personal & vocational counseling, Job Marke Information & Job readiness sessions.
L741100466 11 FRED A. TAYLOR PRESIDENT COLLEGE OF THE MAINLAND 8001 PALMER HIGHWAY TEXAS CITY TX 77590	Dr. Fern Ramirez, Dean, College & Financial Services Barbara K. Crews, Director of Women's Center	Personal & academic counseling.
E781211461 11 H DEON HOLT PRESIDENT BROOKHAVEN COLLEGE 3939 VALLEY VIEW LANE FARMERS BRANCH TX 75234	Patricia Yarborough, Vice-President of Instruction Barbara Yocum, Director of Counseling	Personal & career counseling. Displaced Homemakers Center provides career counseling, asst. with job search educational/training information, etc..-
K741100480 11 ELEANOR D OTT PRESIDENT EASTFIELD COLLEGE 3737 MOTLEY DRIVE MESQUITE TX 75150	Donna Gormly, Women in Literature Eleanor Ott, President Lee Graupman, Vice-President, Student Services	Career, Educational/Vocational Planning, Personal, & awareness counseling.
W741100220 11 WILLIAM JORDAN PRESIDENT MOUNTAIN VIEW COLLEGE 4849 W. ILLINOIS DALLAS TX 75211	Dr. Mollie Williams, Women's Center William Wilron, Director of Counseling	Marriage, academic, personal & career counseling.
R780113460 11 DONALD L. NEWPORT PRESIDENT NORTH LAKE COLLEGE 2000 WALNUT HILL LANE IRVING TX 75062	Martha Hughes, Chairperson, Social Scienc Phys. Ed. Division Rick Bolin, Associate Dean of Continuing Education.	
Richland College 12800 Abrams Road Dallas, Texas 75243	J. Sharon Griffith, Vice President of Student Services Richard McCrady, Director of Counseling Margot Hirsch, Director of the Human Resource Development Center	Personal, Social, academic, career choice counseling. Displaced Homemakers Counseling job entry assistance.
M741100133 11 WILBUR A. BALL PRESIDENT MCLENNAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE 1400 COLLEGE DRIVE WACO TX 76708	Dr. LaVerne B. Wong, Dean of Student Services Chester R. Hastings, Ph.D., Vice-President	

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
H741100421 11 TRUETT L. CHANCE COLLEGE DEAN SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE 1300 SAN PEDRO AVENUE SAN ANTONIO TX 78284	Kay Moore, Program Developer, Continuing Education Hellie Thorogood, Director, Occupational Education and Technology	Small Group Counseling - Re-entry. Study Skills, Career Counseling. Displace Homemakers services provided Individual assessment, group counseling, career eduction, job search skills, etc...
S741200787 11 MARVIN L. BAKER PRESIDENT SOUTH PLAINS COLLEGE 1400 COLLEGE LEVELLAND TX 79336	Ms. Carol Blair, Dean of Women Don Yarbrough, Dean of Continuing Education	Counseling mature women returning to school.
C741100443 11 S. A. BURNETTE PRESIDENT J. SARGEANT REYNOLDS COMM. CLG PO BOX 12084 RICHMOND VA 23241	Dr. Rose Palmer, Dean of Curriculum Lois L. Bradley, Assistant Director, Center for Management Development.	Career Planning, occupational exploration, decision making, problem solving, etc. counseling. Displace Homemakers Center provides counseling as the above mentioned plus interpersonal relations; marriage & family concerns; divorce adjustment.
J741201211 11 JOHN H. UPTON PRESIDENT RAPPAHANNOCK COMMUNITY CL P.O. BOX 318 GLENNS VA 23149	Mary Helen Osborn, Women's Opportunity Center Mary Anderson, Women's Opportunity Center Bill Lymangrover, Coordinator Continuing Education	
Tidewater Community College Virginia Beach Campus-Norfolk Skills Cen. Norfolk, Virginia 23517	Cheryl W. Creager, Director James C. Sears, Dean-Instructional & Student Services	
Tidewater Community College Virginia Beach Campus Virginia Beach, Virginia 23456	Judy Grace - Assistant Professor	Adjustment, individual, career & returning women's society counseling.
V741201204 11 DANIEL B. CROWDER PRESIDENT WEST VIRGINIA NORTHERN CM. CLG COLLEGE SQUARE WHEELING WV 26003	Mary Frances Onofaro, Dean of Students Rita Meyer, Dean of Instruction Sharon A. Bungard, College Counselor	Special counseling - career, etc.
West Virginia State College Institute, West Virginia 25112	Dr. Arline Thorn, Women's Studies Program Peggy Clendenin, Coordinator, Continuing Education & Community Services	Counseling: Testing & interpretation; vocational exploration, career guidance and placement.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
X741100152 11 ROBERT A. SKIFF PRESIDENT CHAMPLAIN COLLEGE 232 SOUTH WILLARD STREET BURLINGTON VT 05402	Dolly Shaw, Director of Career Planning and Placement and Personnel	Career and personal - group & individual counseling.
E741201286 11 THOMAS E. O'CONNELL PRESIDENT BELLEVUE COMMUNITY COLLEGE 3000 LANDERHOLM CIRCLE S. E. BELLEVUE WA 98007	Jackie Belchro, Associate Dean of Instruction R. Hamilton, Associate Dean for Academic & Instructional Administration	Have a center for displaced homemakers.
H741200710 11 PETER D DEVRIES PRESIDENT BIG BEND COMMUNITY COLLEGE ANDREWS & 24TH ST., BLG. 1400 MOSES LAKE WA 98837		Counseling - Re-entry program. Re-entry program has a component for Displaced Homemakers.
J741100381 11 NILS W. HANSON PRESIDENT CENTRALIA COLLEGE P O BOX 639 CENTRALIA WA 98531	Beverley Butters Barbara Extine, Treasurer	Counseling - re-entry job market. Have a Displaced Homemakers Program.
Columbia Basin College 2600 N. 20th Avenue Pasco, Washington 99301	Darlene Phraler, Program Development Specialist	
H741100294 11 THOMAS C NIELSEN INTERIM PRES EDMONDS COMMUNITY COLLEGE 20000 68TH AVE WEST LYNNWOOD WA 98036	Jean Floten, Dean of Student Services Ruth McCormick, Women's Center	Re-entry program - Career & academic counseling, scholarships.
G741201128 11 NINA HAYNES INTERIM PRES. EVERETT COMMUNITY COLLEGE 801 WETMORE AVE. EVERETT WA 98201	Nina Haynes, Interim President Susan Jackson--Aldritt, Director	Career & personal counseling
N741100302 11 ROBERT TERRY PRESIDENT SEATTLE CENTRAL COMM. COLLEGE 1701 BROADWAY SEATTLE WA 98122	Leslie Cossitt, Coordinator - Women's Center Mildred Ollee, Asst. Dean of Students	Personal & Career counseling
R741100301 11 JERRY M. BROCKEY PRESIDENT SOUTH SEATTLE COMM. COLLEGE 6000 16TH AVE SW SEATTLE WA 98106	Karen Foss, Asst. Dean of Student Personnel Services & Director of Women's Program	Personal & Career Counseling Displaced homemakers Center - Career planning, Self Esteem.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
U741100456 11 JOSEPH A. MALIK PRESIDENT GRAYS HARBOR COLLEGE COLLEGE HIGHTS ABERDEEN WA 98520	Margaret Allan, Coordinator of Women's Program Dr. Jean Jones	Displaced Homemakers Center - Career & Financial counseling, referral services, Widowed Information Service, etc...
Green River Community College 12401, S.E. 320th Street Auburn, Washington 98002	Margaret Kaus, Associate Dean of Instruction Continuing Education	Career counseling
G741201019 11 SHIRLEY B. GORDON PRESIDENT HIGHLINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SO. 240TH & PACIFIC HWY SO. MIDWAY WA 98031	Shirley Gordon, President Betty Colosurdo, Women's Programs Coord.	Personal & Career Counseling Displaced Homemakers Center - Emotional support, job search training, etc..
1741200777 11 RICHARD S. WHITE PRESIDENT SHORELINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE 16101 GREENWOOD AVENUE NORTH SEATTLE WA 98133	Andrea Rye, Asst. to the President for Minority Affairs Mary Bennett, Program Asst. Women's Program Dianne Dailey, Coordinator Women's Programs & Services Center	Counseling - career guidance, skill evaluation, emotional support, etc.. Displaced Homemakers Center offers special workshops, support groups to facilitate re-entry.
H741200173 11 NORMAN P. MITBY DISTRICT DIR. MADISON AREA TECHNICAL COLLEGE 211 NORTH CARROLL STREET MADISON WI 53703	Eileen Scott, Area Coordinator (administrator) Dr. Sara Sherkow, Chair Division of General Studies Cynthia P. Goldsmith, Women's Career Counselor	Career counseling
N750101236 11 KEITH W. STOEHR DISTRICT DIR. GATEWAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE 3520-30TH AVE. KENOSHA WI 53141	Ann Timm, Project Director, Women's Bureau Jack Banerdt, Coordinator of Research Colette Zukowski, Women's Center	Academic, non-traditional & traditional counseling.
A741200916 11 FREDERICK J. NIERODE DISTRICT DIR. LAKESHORE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE 1290 NORTH AVENUE CLEVELAND WI 53015	Judy Pedler, Home & Family Life Coordinator	Counsel - mature women's common concerns frustrations, problems/solutions, etc... Displaced Homemakers Center - Vocational, educational, personal & Career Guidance.
E741201191 11 WILLIAM L. RAMSEY PRESIDENT MILWAUKEE AREA TECHNICAL CLG 1015 NORTH SIXTH ST. MILWAUKEE WI 53203	Virginia C. Atkins, B.S., M.S., Dean Home Economices & Food Services Mary D. Vick, RN., M.S., Dean Health Occupations Marion I. Medley, B.S., M.S., Counselor/Coor.	Individual and career orientation counseling.

COLLEGE	CONTACT PERSON	REMARKS
K741200859 11 ROBERT P. SORENSEN DIRECTOR MORAINE PARK TECH. INSTITUTE 235 NATIONAL AVE FOND DU LAC WI 54935	Katie Soles, Coordinator - Women's Studies Judith N. Shultz, Program Specialist, Women's Studies Center	Individual & small group counseling - career development, assertiveness training, etc....
S741201094 11 DWIGHT F. DAVIS DISTRICT DIR NORTH CENTRAL TECH. INSTITUTE 1000 SCHOFIELD AVENUE WAUSAU WI 54401	Morene Seldes, Program Supervisor - Women's Center	Individual & small group counseling. Displaced homemaker center - Career choice, referral services, living skills, etc.
Southwest Wisconsin Vocationa-Technical Institute Bronson Boulevard Fennimore, Wisconsin 53809	Manine Doyle, Administrator, Student Services	Personal & career counseling
P741201116 11 CHARLES G. RICHARDSON DISTRICT DIR. WESTERN WISCONSIN TECH. INST. SIXTH AND VINE STREETS LA CROSSE WI 54601	Ann Korschgen, Planning & Development Specialist Mary F. O'Sullivan, Women's Opportunity Center Coordinator	Peer counseling - personal & academic.
I741201186 11 DANIEL J WAGNER DISTRICT DIR. WISCONSIN INDIANHEAD VTAE DIST P. O. BOX B SHELL LAKE WI 54871	Kathy Johnson, Women's Studies Program Mary Ellen Filkins, Adult Education Administrator Richard Roder, Asst. District Director Instructional/Research Services	Personal & academic counseling.
Wisconsin Indianhead Technical Institute 2100 Beasen Avenue Ashland, Wisconsin 54806	Lynn Reichert, Student Services Coordinator	Career, academic & personal counseling.
U741100629 11 HARLAN L. HEGLAR PRESIDENT LARAMIE COUNTY COMM. COLLEGE 1400 EAST COLLEGE DRIVE CHEYENNE WY 82001	Carol Arnold, Division Chairperson, General Studies Dr. Michele Haney Burke, Counselor Adult Re-Entry Center	Counseling - special needs of women.
V741200107 11 BERT S. SLAFTER PRESIDENT WESTERN WYOMING COMM. COLLEGE BOX 428 ROCK SPRINGS WY 82901	Barbara Smith, Associate Professor Dr. Donald L. Guilliams, Dean Student & Community Services	Individual, personal, vocational counseling

Question 13, continued

Table 14. Enrollments of Adult Disadvantaged and Handicapped Students in Vocational Education

	FY76	FY77	% change
Total Adult Disadvantaged	413,449	464,884	+12.4%
Preparatory	139,744	117,193	-16.1%
Supplemental	265,807	339,429	+27.7%
Apprentice	7,898	8,262	+4.6%
Total Adult Handicapped	42,280	37,206	-12.0%
Preparatory	27,275	14,963	-45.0%
Supplemental	14,593	21,499	+47.2%
Apprentice	412	744	+80.6%

Source: U.S. Office of Education

These statistics indicate that national initiatives and support are clearly needed to expand the capacity of the adult vocational education to serve more adults.

APPENDIX 4-G

10. How well have vocational education programs moved to implement the intent of the 1976 amendments with regard to sex equity issues on program access?

Major increases are apparent in the numbers of women entering vocational programs traditionally marked by low access. FY 1976-77 figures show major percentage gains as shown below:

Table 9. Female Enrollment in "Nontraditional" Areas

Program	FY 76		FY 77		
	Total	Female	Total	Female	% Increase
All Programs	15,133,322	7,750,135	16,134,979	8,276,518	7%
Cooperative	147,572	48,804	155,636	58,955	21%
Agriculture	1,059,717	109,951	1,056,259	156,985	43%
Technical Educ. (all programs)	484,807	44,135	519,537	88,069	99%
Trade & Industry (all programs)	3,109,950	338,389	3,246,688	466,865	38%
Auto Mechanics	365,534	13,325	368,720	18,397	38%
Electronic Occup.	140,173	5,221	147,267	10,626	103%
Supervisor & Mgt. Development	112,991	15,216	89,391	22,986	51%

Source: U. S. Office of Education

At the same time, the number of women enrolled in "traditional" vocational programs (Consumer and Homemaking and Gainful Home Economics) decreased 7.8% between 1972 and 1976.

There has also been some shifting in the enrollment patterns of males. Between the years 1972 and 1976, for example, the number of men enrolled in Consumer and Homemaking and Gainful Home Economics increased by 229.3%.

As of January, 1978, each State Department of Education has a full-time person appointed to help eliminate sex bias in vocational education. These state coordinators are working to monitor all personnel laws prohibiting discrimination and to gether, analyze and disseminate data on the status of male and female students and employees.

APPENDIX 4-H

Percent Of Students In Traditionally Male Vocational Courses Who Are Female

Rank	State	Percent
1	Mich.	20.09
2	Wash.	19.76
3	Conn.	17.53
4	Calif.	15.96
5	Colo.	15.80
6	Md.	15.16
7	Ore.	14.04
8	Ariz.	13.05
9	Fla.	12.92
10	Alaska	12.90
11	N.C.	12.35
12	Wyo.	12.09
13	N.M.	11.93
14	Okla.	11.41
15	Tex.	11.08
16	Utah	11.43
17	Tenn.	10.23
18	Minn.	10.19
19	N.J.	10.18
20	Ga.	10.15
21	N.Y.	9.97
22	Kan.	9.96
23	S.C.	9.56
24	Vt.	9.48
25	Ind.	9.07
26	Nev.	9.07
27	Ohio	8.95
28	Mass.	8.95
29	Miss.	8.69
30	R.I.	8.60
31	Wis.	8.47
32	Va.	8.23
33	Mo.	8.21
34	Mont.	8.10
35	N.D.	7.85
36	Iowa	7.78
37	N.H.	7.28
38	Maine	7.10
39	Ill.	7.09
40	W. Va.	6.91
41	D.C.	6.77
42	Ala.	6.57
43	La.	6.35
44	Neb.	6.18
45	Pa.	6.17
46	S.D.	5.72
47	Idaho	5.60
48	Ky.	5.31
49	Ark.	5.28
50	Hawaii	4.96
51	Del.	1.77

CONGRESS AMENDS TITLE I
PARENT INVOLVEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The ink was barely dry on the Title I statute, newly reauthorized in 1978, before Congress revised two key requirements that will affect parent involvement in Title I. Often when Congress reauthorizes a large program like the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, minor unintended mistakes are made in the wording, phrasing or placement of particular provisions. These mistakes are later corrected by what is called technical amendments.

However, in the case of the Technical Amendments Related to the Education Amendments of 1978, P.L. 96-46 passed this summer, the two provisions relating to parental involvement are neither minor nor insignificant. These changes and their implications are discussed below.

APPENDIX 4-I
VOCATIONAL EDUCATORS WHO PARTICIPATED IN ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

John T. LaPensee
Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training
U.S. Department of Labor
Room 1001, J.F.K. Building
Boston, MA 02203

William Grady
Boston YWCA
114 Clarendon Street
Boston, MA 02116

Dr. Frances Portnoy
Nine Maple Court
Newton, MA 02159

Ms. Penny Dunning
Executive Educator
J. L. Rivers & Company
131 Clarendon Street
Boston, MA 02116

John DiRienzo
State Department of Occup. Education
31 St. James Avenue
Boston, MA 02116

Ms. Vivian Buckles
Women's Bureau
U.S. Department of Labor
J. F. Kennedy Federal Building
Room 1710
Government Center
Boston, MA 02213

Ms. Cynthia Buzzetta
Women's Enterprises
739 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02116

Ms. Monica Radvaney
Transitional Employ. Enterprises
286 Congress Street
Boston, MA 02210

APPENDIX 5-A
EMPLOYERS PRESENT AT ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION, NOVEMBER, 1979

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS' PROJECT

Mr. Joseph Shantz, Area Rep.
Human Resources Develop. Inst.
44 Bromfield St., Rm. 407
Boston, Mass. 02108

Mr. Jim Greene, Metro Dir.
Nat'l. Alliance of Business
60 Federal St.
Boston, Mass. 02110

Ms. Barbara Dunphy
Corporate Training Director
Jordan Marsh Co.
450 Washington St.
Boston, Mass. 02107

Mrs. Hope Danielson
Ass't. Sup. of Schools
for Personnel
Education Center
100 Walnut Street
Newton, Mass. 02160

Mr. John Pope
Employment Counselor
Div. of Employ. Security
215 Needham St.
Newton, Mass. 02164

Mary McCormack
Boston U. Employer Relations
19 Deerfield St.
Boston, Mass. 02215

Beverly Thompson
Placement Counselor/AAEEO Officer
Arlington Emply. Resource Center
870 Massachusetts Ave.
Arlington, Mass. 02174

Mr. Leon M. Goodman
District Manager, Training
New England Tel. Learning Center
280 Locke Dr.
Marlborough, Mass. 01752

Ms. Anne Jordan
Ass't. Treasurer
Personnel Officer
Cambridge Savings Bank
1374 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge, Mass. 02238

Ms. Virginia Tierney
Affirmative Action Officer
Boston Univ.
19 Deerfield St.
Boston, Mass. 02215

Ms. Elaine Stone
Director of Placement
Boston Univ.
19 Deerfield St.
Boston, Mass. 02215

Ms. Phyllis Newton, President
Career Center
Four Oak St.
Needham, Mass. 02192

Ms. Lucy Pearson
Interviewer/Personnel Ass't.
Star Market
625 Mt. Auburn St.
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

APPENDIX 5-B

Among the individuals we spoke with on the phone were:

- Branch Technical Training Manager, large corporation, upstate New York.
- Public Affairs and Information Officer, public transportation authority, Boston.
- Director, family social service agency, Boston suburb.
- Public Relations Director, large hotel, Boston.
- Director, home health service agency for the aged, Sarasota, Fla.
- Personnel director, department store, Baton Rouge, La.
- Director of Residence Hall Activities, large university, Baton Rouge, La.
- Shoe store owner, Lynn, Mass.
- Owner of commercial floor covering business, Cambridge, Mass.
- Director, social service agency, Boston.

APPENDIX 6-A
DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS PROJECT

CONSULTANT PANEL

Holly ALEXANDER	Coordinator Displaced Homemaker Program YWCA Omaha, Nebraska
Adrienne CRITCHLOW	Assistant Industrial Commissioner State of New York Department of Labor New York, New York
John W. CRONKITE	Senior Personnel Consultant Digital Equipment Corporation Maynard, Massachusetts
Milo SMITH	Co-founder and Director Displaced Homemakers Center Mills College Oakland, California
Patricia WALLACE	Coordinator Project Second Wind Framingham, Massachusetts

PARTICIPANT OBSERVERS

Alice QUINLAN	Associate Director Displaced Homemakers Network Washington, D.C.
Gloria BERNHEIM	Coordinator, Region 1 Displaced Homemakers Network Lawrence, Massachusetts
Sally GARCIA	Counselor Equal Opportunities Center Springfield, Massachusetts

APPENDIX 6-B
SITE VISITS

Center for Displaced Homemakers
Baltimore, Maryland

Second Wind/Displaced Homemaker Project
Framingham, Massachusetts

Project Re-Entry
Civic Center and Clearinghouse, Inc.
Boston, Massachusetts

Displaced Homemakers Network
Washington, D.C.

American Association of Community and Junior Colleges
Washington, D.C.

Displaced Homemaker Program
Indian Hills Community College
Ottumwa, Iowa

Educational Opportunity Center
Springfield, Massachusetts

Displaced Homemakers Programs
Department of Labor
New York, New York

APPENDIX 6-C

Wellesley
College
Center for
Research on
Women

Wellesley College
828 Washington Street
Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181
Telephone: (617) 235-6360, 235-0320
Cable: WELLRESCTR

In cooperation with
The Higher Education Resource Services and
The Federation of Organizations
for Professional Women

November 14, 1979

Dear Colleague,

As part of a two year Displaced Homemakers Project funded by the U.S. Office of Education, we are seeking information about activities around the country on behalf of "displaced homemakers" - women who have lost their spouse or public assistance and must enter or re-enter the labor market with little or no experience.

Your organization has been identified as one having an interest or a potential interest in this growing problem. For a "state-of-the-art" review, we would appreciate a statement about your past, present or planned efforts regarding the displaced homemaker, whether at the local, state or national level. We would like to receive any printed materials such as reports or brochures. If the displaced homemaker has not been one of your areas of interest, please inform us.

To be included in our report, we will need the information by December 5. Enclosed is a brief description of the project. Please do not hesitate to write or call for further information. Thank you in advance for a prompt response to this request.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara H. Vinick, Ph.D.
Displaced Homemakers Project

Enclosure

Letter Sent to

APPENDIX 6-D

National Association of Women Business Owners
2000 P St., N.W. Suite 410
Washington, D.C. 20036

American Association of Industrial Management
7425 Old York Road
Philadelphia, PA. 19126

League of Women Voters of the United States
1730 M. St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Business and Professional Women's Foundation
2012 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Association of Junior Leagues
825 Third Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10032

National Council of Jewish Women
15 E. 26th St.
New York, New York 212-532-1740

National Community Education Assoc.
1031 15th St., N.W. Suite 536
Washington, D.C. 20005

American Assoc. of University Women
2401 Virginia Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

National Association of Vocational Home Economics Teachers
R.R.3
2043 Riles Rd., N.E.
Newark, OH 43055

National Council on the Aging
1828 L St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

American Assoc. of Retired Persons
1909 K St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20049

Women's Equity Action League
805 15th St., N.W. Suite 200
Washington, D.C. 20005

IAPES (Personnel) International Assoc. of Personnel in Employment Security
Box 173
Frankfort, KT 40601

National Center for Educational Brokering
1211 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036 202-466-5530

National Commission of Working Women
1211 Connecticut Ave., NW Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20036 202-466-6700

National Urban League
500 E. 62nd St.
New York, N.Y. 10021 212-644-6500

Rural American Women
1522 K St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

American Council on Education
One Dupont Circle
Washington, D.C. 20036   202-833-4700

Adult Education Assoc.
810 18th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
1213 Race St.,
Philadelphia, PA. 19107

National Asson. for Statewide Health and Welfare
22 W. Gay St.
Columbus, Ohio   214-221-4469

Church Women United
475 Riverside Dr.
New York, N.Y. 212-870-2347

Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation
25 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.   742-2100

St. Joan's International Alliance
435 119th St.
New York, New York   212-663-3555

National Council of Negro Women
1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 202-233-2363

National Conference of Puerto Rican Women
P.O. Box 4804
Cleveland Park Station
Washington, D.C.   301-365-0339

Comision Feminie Mexicana Nacional
379 Loma Drive
Los Angeles, Ca. 90017

National Association of Commissions for Women
926 J St. Rm. 1506
Sacramento, Cal. 95814   916-322-9466

National Organization for Women
425 13th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004 202-347-2279

National Assoc. of Social Workers
1425 H St.
Washington, D.C. 202-628-6800

Interdepartmental Task Force on Women
Room 3050
The Vanguard Building
1111 20th Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20036

President's Advisory Committee for Women
Room C5321
200 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20210

Interagency Task Force On Indian Women
(Department of Labor)
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210